The Morning Chronicle.

No. 22,085. LONDON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1840. Price 5d.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS and SHIPPERS to HOBART TOWN.—The fast sailing British built brig ... will leave the St. Katherine's Dock ... Apply to Marshall and Edridge, 15, Fenchurch-street.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS to SYDNEY.—The ... ship ... James Killick, Commander ... Apply to ... Fenchurch-street.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS and SHIPPERS to HOBART TOWN.—The fast sailing British-built barque ... John Lowrie, Commander ... Apply to Messrs. Ryan and Dale, ... Broad-street; or to Marshall and Edridge, 15, Fenchurch-street.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT, to sail punctually ... the first class British built armed ship ... Apply to ... Leadenhall-street.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT (under engagement to the Hon. East India Company) ... ship GEORGE ARMSTRONG ... Apply to ... Poultry.

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT (a regular trader) ... Apply to ... Fenchurch-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN DIRECT (a regular trader) ... barque LAURA ... Apply to ... Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

FOR PORT PHILIP DIRECT (this fine barque ... will meet with quick despatch) ... lying in the London Dock ... Apply to Marshall and Edridge, 15, Fenchurch-street.

FOR PORT PHILIP DIRECT (having the principal portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch) ... ALEXANDER BURTON ... Apply to ... Leadenhall-street.

FOR PORT PHILIP and SYDNEY (NOTICE to SHIPPERS and PASSENGERS), will leave the London Dock ... new frigate-built ship YORK, ... James Logie, Commander; loading in the London Docks ... Apply to Hall and Warburton, No. ... or to J. R. Arnold and Woollett, No. 3, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

FOR SWAN RIVER, Western Australia (will sail on the 10th October) the fine fast sailing ship STERLING, ... Commander, lying at the London Docks ... Apply to Messrs. Munsley, Price, and Co., New Broad-street; ... or to Fairstie, Stockley, and Co., No. 14, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

FOR MADEIRA.—The Madeira Packet, the GENERAL EVANS, ... Commander ... Southampton ... Apply to ... Wallbrook-buildings.

REGULAR PACKETS for AUSTRALIA.—The fast sailing ship CONRAD, A 1, ... will leave the New Jetty, London Dock, ... for SYDNEY DIRECT ... apply to Carter and Bonus, No. 11, Leadenhall-street.

AUSTRALIAN PACKET SHIPS.—The undermentioned ships ... for PORT PHILIP and SYDNEY ... MARQUESS OF HASTINGS ... CHARLES FORBES ... ARGYLE ... For freight or passage apply ... at St. Katharine Docks.

STEAM to INDIA.—For the CAPE, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.—The new and splendid steam-ship ... Cornhill.

REGULAR LINE of PACKETS between LONDON and NEW YORK. These Ships will sail from London ...

STEAM to NEW YORK.—THE GREAT WESTERN ... Commander ...

STEAM to BOSTON and HALIFAX.—The British and North American Royal Mail steam-ships ... ACADIA ... BRITANNIA ... CALEDONIA ... COLUMBIA ... For passage apply to J. and G. Burns, Glasgow; D. and C. MacIver, ... Liverpool; or J. B. Foord, 52, Old Broad-street, London.

STEAM to NEW YORK.—The British and American Steam Navigation Company's steam-ships are intended to sail as follows:— ... PRESIDENT ... BRITISH QUEEN ...

BOULOGNE, from London-bridge Wharf.—The Commercial Steam Navigation Company's ... steam-ships ...

ANTWERP and the RHINE.—The GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S favourite and splendid steam-ship ... 37, Regent-circus; and ... Lombard-street.

STEAM to PLYMOUTH, DEVONPORT, FALMOUTH, and DUBLIN, and taking Goods and Passengers ... DUKE OF CORNWALL ... JAMES HART, Agent.

STEAM to DUNDEE.—The LONDON, DUNDEE ... ELIZABETH BORE, Agent and Wharfinger.

NORWICH RACES on the 9th and 10th of September ... JOHN BOXMAN, Agent.

LONDON and BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—The Public are informed that on and after Monday next, the 7th instant, the TRAIN, which at present leaves Birmingham for London at Six o'clock in the Morning, will NOT START until SEVEN o'clock; and its departure from the several intermediate stations will be as follows:— ... Arriving in London at about ½ past 12 o'clock. By order, R. CREED, Secretary. Euston Station, London, Sept. 2, 1840.

LONDON and BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—Office, Euston Station, 31 September, 1840.—The Directors purposing to LET the HOTEL at the Birmingham Station, known as THE VICTORIA, from Michaelmas next ... By order, R. CREED, Secretary.

BRIGHTON.—Superior fast and unequalled COACHES leave ... The Times ... The Regent ... The Magnet ... R. W. and H. HORNE, Proprietors.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM SHIP.—It is not ... SIGNED BY THE PASSENGERS.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery ... JOHN PIKE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery ... JOHN PIKE, Deputy Registrar, 36, Old Burlington-street.

MR. EDWARD PETTY, deceased.—All persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS on Mr. EDWARD PETTY, late of Walthamstow, in the county of Essex, ... AMORY, SEWELL, and MOORES, Solicitors, 25, Throgmorton-street, 1, September 5, 1840.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Sept. 2, 1840. NOTICE to the PUBLIC.—In conformity with an Act passed during the last Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for the Regulation of the Duties of Postage," and with the Warrant of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, the following ALTERATIONS, &c., in the RATES of POSTAGE, &c., have taken place ... By command, W. L. MABERLY, Secretary.

CONTRACTS FOR SMALL STORES. STATIONERY OFFICE, Sept. 1, 1840. THE Comptroller of the Stationery Office is ready to receive TENDERS for sundry articles of SMALL STORES ...

CONTRACT FOR BRUSHES, BROOMS, AND PENCILS. THE Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral ...

STEPNEY UNION.—The Guardians of the Poor of this Union will meet at the Ratcliff Workhouse ... WM. BAKER, Jun., Clerk.

PARISH CONTRACTS.—ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL, Surrey.—The BOARD of GUARDIANS of this parish will MEET on Wednesday ... THOS. PLUM, Clerk of the Board.

ST. SAVIOUR'S UNION.—WANTED, a Man and his Wife, as MASTER and MATRON of the Workhouse ... RICHARD CARPENTER SMITH, Clerk to the Guardians.

LANDS in NEW ZEALAND.—The Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company hereby give notice ... JOHN WARD, Secretary. New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings.

THOS. HARRIS and SON'S TELESCOPES.—T. H. and Son's IMPROVED ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES ... Opticians to the Royal Family, 52, Great Russell-street ...

PATENT LEVER WATCHES. ... T. COX SAVORY, Watchmaker, Silver and Gold-smith, 47, Cornhill, London ...

SHEFFIELD PLATED DISH COVERS.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London ...

T. and E. CADDEL, desk and dressing-case manufacturers ...

APSLEY PELLATT, of the late Firm of Pellatt and Green ...

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—JUNIOR SCHOOL, under the government of the Council of the College. HEAD MASTERS. THOMAS H. KEY, A.M., Professor of Latin in the College. HENRY MALDEN, A.M., Professor of Greek in the College. ... CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

COLLEGE for CIVIL ENGINEERS, London.— ... J. E. R. CURTIS, Secretary.

BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION. DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS announced at the Annual Dinner, at the Albion, June 17, 1840. ...

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK. FROM COLONEL GALLOWAY, C.B., BENGAL ARMY. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, A VACANCY in the Direction having occurred ... A. GALLOWAY.

SKINNER'S-HALL, 3d September, 1840.—The Worshipful Company of Skinners hereby give notice that there is a VACANCY of a CHILD'S PLACE in CHRIST'S HOSPITAL ... T. D. KENSIT, Clerk.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given ... HENRY P. SMITH, Actuary.

INDEPENDENT GAS-LIGHT and COKE COMPANY ... ROBERT LAING, Secretary.

CHURCH of ENGLAND LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE, TRUST, and ANNUITY INSTITUTION ...

AGRICULTURAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ...

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 8, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London ... EDWARD LENNOX BOYD, Sec.

PRODUCTIVE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY ... GEORGE H. SCOTT, Secretary.

THE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY ...

THE EQUITABLE LOAN and INVESTMENT SOCIETY ...

THE APERITIVE FOUNTAIN is a small ...

WANTED to rent at Michaelmas next, a FARM ...

WANTED, a COLLECTOR for a RELIGIOUS and BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION ...

WANTED, a respectable and intelligent YOUTH, as an APPRENTICE ...

TO WOOLLEN DRAPERS.—WANTED, by the parents of a respectable youth ...

ANY MEDICAL GENTLEMAN proceeding to SWAN RIVER, Western Australia ...

EDUCATION.—An ARTICLED PUPIL can be RECEIVED ...

IN a long-established FINISHING SCHOOL ...

WRITING, truly beautiful and finished ...

SUNNING-HILL, Berks, near Windsor Great Park ...

IN the best part of Suffolk.—Capital MANOR ...

CLOSE to Windsor Great Park.—To be LET ...

NO. 12, NEW MILLMAN-STREET, FOUNDLING.—To be LET ...

CHISWICK.—To be LET, a very convenient old-fashioned HOUSE ...

ST. JAMES'S.—SUITES of OFFICES ...

SURREY.—To be SOLD, an elegant and compact FREEHOLD VILLA ...

STERLING BONDS of AMERICAN STATES ...

TO be SOLD, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery ...

TO be SOLD, pursuant to a decretal order of the High Court of Chancery ...

FOR SALE, a PAIR of MARINE ENGINES ...

IMPROVED CLARENCE CARRIAGE.— ...

MANCHESTER COURIER.—To be DISPOSED OF ...

LINEN.—THIS DAY, Monday, and during the week ...

INDIA SHAWLS, GOLD DELHI and ALBANIAN SCARFS ...

GUNS and PISTOLS.—Second-hand Guns ...

COALS.—BEARD and CO. subjoin their present prices ...

TO PERSONS ABOUT to MARRY.—You will ...

IMPROVED IRON and WIRE FENCES ...

CIDER, ALE, STOUT, &c.—FIELD, WARDELL, and CO. ...

MARSALA.—WOODHOUSE'S MARSALA ...

MONEY.—ELEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS ...

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, August 17.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

At length "The Eastern Question" seems to have reached a crisis. On the morning of the 11th a steamer of the Sultan arrived here from Constantinople, having on board Rifaat Bey, on a special mission to present to the Pacha the *ultimatum* of the Porte, with the convention signed by the Four Powers. Although the envoy was not out of quarantine, and, of course, his communication not made until yesterday, yet the object of his mission soon became very generally known here; nor would it be easy to give you an idea of the anxiety and excitement which it created. These were, if possible, increased by the arrival on the following day from Toulon of the French war-steamer the Tartaras, having on board Count Walewski, upon a secret mission from M. Thiers, to the rumoured object of which I shall advert presently. Another, and a not less important cause of disquiet was the view taken of the state of affairs by the Consul-General, Colonel Hodges, and which induced him to address the following letter to the British Consul, Mr. Larking.—

[Our correspondent encloses the letter of Colonel Hodges, dated the 11th of August, and which, as it was published in the *Chronicle* of Saturday, it is unnecessary to repeat.]

Then came the French steam-packet from Marseilles, bringing Clot-Bey and a bag full of newspapers, filled with those falsehoods and exaggerations which I dare say, or at least hope, your readers have already forgotten, with the passing feeling of indignation which they were so calculated to excite. To give a climax to the public anxiety, it only required that a British ship of war should appear off the coast, and accordingly the Bellerophon cast anchor yesterday under the very guns of the palace.

Men of all colours of opinion, harassed and worn out by the continuation of the *status quo*, seem to rejoice at the prospect of any termination. What that particular termination will be, however, it really seems more difficult to anticipate when one is upon the very stage than when at a distance. I can do no more than give you the opinions of others as well as my own, with the grounds upon which it rests.

Whether it results from the peculiar position in which the diplomatic body, such as it is, is placed towards the inhabitants, necessarily holding free and frequent intercourse with them, and that intercourse as often through a medium as directly, or whether it results from the easy access of the respectable Frank population to the minister and the palace, or from the dragoman channel through which diplomatic communications are made, I know not; but I do not believe there is a city in the world in which diplomacy has fewer secrets than in Alexandria. The communication which the Consul has made in the morning the merchant will detail to you in the afternoon, and the views and intentions of the Pacha even upon important subjects are frequently known in the counting-house before they have found their way to the consulate. Exaggerations and untruths of course one must expect, and here you have them in abundance. But along with them I find that one also gets the principal facts. Thus, out of all that is said of the proceedings and intentions of the different consuls, I think you may rely upon this as all that is yet known:—When the envoy of the Sultan has presented the ultimatum, he waits for ten days, that is, to the 26th, for the answer of the Pacha. The Consuls of the four nations communicating to the Pacha the convention signed at London, will urge upon him the acceptance of the proposed terms. If rejected at the end of ten days, the second proposition will be made; and if that be rejected at the end of ten days, the four consuls will strike their flags and leave Alexandria. But will the proposals of the Sultan be accepted or not? In the first place, I believe it to be the unanimous feeling—or rather apprehension—of the consuls that they will be obliged to leave Alexandria. I have myself heard persons thoroughly acquainted with the views and character of Mehemet Ali declare their conviction that the Pacha will not yield. Indeed, I hear this from so many and such sources, that I participate in the general feeling that the Four Powers will be driven to extremities. It was late on the evening of the 14th when the Pacha returned from an excursion he had been making up the Nile. When informed that a British ship had anchored off the palace, he took immediate precautions, ordering the gunners to remain at the batteries through the night. In the morning a transport was despatched with ammunition for Syria. Indeed, everything indicates an intention on the part of the Pacha to meet force by force.

It is scarcely possible to believe that a man of Mehemet Ali's shrewdness and selfish prudence would enter into such a struggle as that which resistance is certain to provoke if he depended merely upon the resources at his own command. These resources are undoubtedly considerable, but no man dreams of their being sufficient to resist the efforts of any one of the powers which have jointly undertaken to oppose them. It is unquestionable that the Pacha calculates upon the support of France. His reliance upon this it is that has betrayed him into his present embarrassment. I shall take another opportunity of adverting to the reprehensible means adopted to produce this mischievous effect upon the Pacha's mind, and to the still more reprehensible motives in which the efforts of the French agents—authorised or not—have originated. There is no doubt, however, that the Pacha, his ministers, his partisans—all have been induced to believe that France will actively interfere. What is the object of Count Walewski's mission? Is it to dispel or to realise this impression? Nominally, I have reason to believe it is to endeavour to prevail upon the Pacha to yield. But can this be the real object of a mission which, while counselling obedience, puts into the Pacha's hands a demi-official newspaper, containing a direct promise of aid if he resist? What can be the object of France in this? You can make nothing definite out of anything she says or does in this matter. The question asked by every second man you meet here is, "What will France do? Will she support the Pacha, or will she leave him to be coerced by the other powers?" And the only answer that can be given would seem to be—Without committing herself to the promise of support, she will yet induce the Pacha to believe he will obtain it, and thus betray him into a conflict which she will watch, and in which she will become actor or spectator, so the opportunity may present itself, of doing either to her own advantage. If her ministers should think it more prudent for her "de retirer dans sa force," and to stay there,—why they have violated no engagement, for did they not send Count Walewski to Alexandria to counsel the Pacha to obedience. If, on the other hand, the chapter of accidents should present some tempting opportunity of interference with a prospect of profit from it, then "the honour and the dignity of France will have imperatively demanded her interference." When it is asked, then, "What will the French government do?" I do not believe that even themselves can answer. If this be the policy of the French government, it would require one of those gentlemen who are so liberal of their abuse of England to characterise it as it deserves; if it be not, then I can only say the French government has been grievously wronged, and is so still, by many even of its own partisans.

As to the means of giving effect to the policy of the Four Powers, you have probably much better information in England than I should be able to send you from Alexandria. Here it is generally believed that in the first place a sufficient force (it requires but a small one) will appear before Alexandria, to blockade it. The town and the combined fleet (the whole of the fleet is now within the bar, and not a ship of them could pass out in the face of a single seventy-four and an armed steamer) would be completely at the mercy of a few line-of-battle ships lying in the roadstead. A few thousand disciplined troops (Austrians, it is said) will probably be landed on the coast of Syria, and arms distributed to the tribes, who only seek the opportunity of rising in revolt against the terrible tyranny under which they labour.

Many people here imagine that the Pacha will give an immediate answer in the negative. This of course the consuls will not notice—waiting for the expiration of the ten days. One contingency, however, may arise to compel a more speedy solution of the affair; and one can observe some indication that it will arise. Mehemet Ali is busily engaged raising money to pay the troops, and I should not be in the slightest degree surprised to hear that he had ordered Ibrahim to advance towards Constantinople. Should this be so, the question will be brought to an immediate crisis.

In the beginning of this letter I have given you a letter addressed by Colonel Hodges for the information of the British merchants. In consequence of this letter, a meeting of the merchants was immediately called, at which the following resolutions were passed. [Here follow the resolutions which we published on Saturday.] The object of these proceedings on the part of the British merchants is very clear and very natural. In case of any destruction of property or loss from unnecessary alarm, they would doubtless wish to have the best title to indemnity. Their complaint at being left without more specific information seems to me to be exceedingly unreasonable.

I shall conclude my notice of these transactions by simply stating, that since the signature of the convention in London, no despatches have been received by Colonel Hodges; and the merchants who signed the preceding document know perfectly well that the government despatches always arrive by the British steamer, which is hourly expected. But no—it is not information which the British merchants require, but something which may serve as an authority and guarantee for whatever may befal. I have no hesitation in expressing my conviction, that the merchants would not act upon any information they received from Colonel Hodges, unless they saw that by doing so they could establish a claim upon Government. If Colonel Hodges is obliged to quit Alexandria, the British merchants will not accompany him. They will remain, and put themselves under the protection of the Pacha. It would too much extend this letter to enter into the cause of this resolution upon the part of the British merchants, and of the diversity of views of the merchants and the Consul-general. But the subject is of sufficient interest, and has sufficient connection with the general question, to induce me to call your attention to it on another occasion.

PORTUGAL.

EXPRESS FROM FALMOUTH.

FALMOUTH, Sept. 5.

The steamer Royal Tar arrived this morning from Lisbon, &c., and by her mail we have received the accompanying despatch, which we forward per express, as we understand the news brought by her is of importance.

REVOLT OF THE TROOPS IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Aug. 30.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

A telegraphic despatch was received on Friday evening by the government, stating that an insurrection had broken out at Castello Branco; and it has since transpired that it was the 6th Regiment of Infantry, whose head-quarters are there, which had revolted and marched, according to the accounts generally believed, upon Abrantes; and it is added, that the troops in garrison there have joined them. The cry of the mutineers is "Down with the ministry!" and some say "vivas" were given for the constitution of 1820. A detachment of cavalry in the Alentejo (which, had not the late attempt here been so soon suppressed, was, it is said, about to join in the revolt, and did move some leagues towards Lisbon) is also reported to have joined them. The commander of this regiment was ordered to come here last week and justify his conduct, but refused. Whatever the number of the revolted troops may be, the matter is considered very serious. The Minister of Justice set off for Cintra the same night, and the Queen, who had previously intended coming in on Wednesday next, made up her mind to leave at once for Lisbon, which she did the next morning at ten o'clock. Lord Howard de Walden has also returned to Lisbon.

The Queen came into the city from the Necessidades Palace this afternoon; and the greatest part of the garrison, which was drawn up in the Praça do Commercio and the Rua Augusta, passed in review before her and the King, who was on horseback, accompanied by the Minister of War, the Military Governor, the Duke of Terceira, and a numerous staff. No vivas of any kind were given either by the troops or people. After the troops had passed in review, detachments from all the regiments, amounting to 800 men, with two pieces of artillery, embarked in three steamers of the Tagus Navigation Company, and went off immediately for Abrantes. Colonel Gualta Ribeiro, of the 17th Infantry, was in command. The steamers cannot go higher up than Villa Nova, from which the troops would have fifteen leagues to march.

The Home Minister applied to the Cortes yesterday for further powers with respect to the appointment of military governors in the provinces, and the dismissal of officers known to be disaffected. The proposals passed the Deputies, but the Senators were not in sufficient numbers (thirty-six) to form a house. It has latterly been a part of the tactics of the Septembristas to stay away, in order to prevent a house from being formed. On Thursday there were only two seats occupied on that side of the house.

It is thought that the appointment of General Schwalback to command the castle of St. Julian, in the place of Caretti, a Septembrista partisan, has been one of the causes of the outbreak at the present moment; just as the arrest of Fontoura and Cabral was of the last affair, the party being afraid of seeing all its champions displaced, and choosing to try its strength before the general blow was struck. A good deal of blame, however, is thrown upon the government, firstly, for not making an example of some of the military mutineers whom it has in its power, particularly of the officer and sergeants of the Municipal Guard who were taken in *flagrante delicto*. Had three or four of these been brought to a court-martial and shot, it is argued that it would in all probability have gone far to prevent much more bloodshed, and that the delay in bringing these men to justice encourages their partisans, who attribute it to fear. Another ground of blame is the jealousy of the Chartists, which prevents Count Bomfim from availing himself of the services of those who are most attached to the Queen, and could best promote her cause.

It is said that a Colonel Miguel Augusto is at the head of the insurgents, and that Major Cabral is also with them. This new insurrection, which is expected to be connected with plots for similar movements, of course absorbs all attention here, though people generally say it must soon be put down, unless seconded by a similar move here or at Oporto. The government have sent off Senhor Avila, the deputy, as civil governor to the latter place, and he left this morning in the Porto steamer. The Municipal Guards were called off their police duty at four this morning and united in their barracks, and the other troops were under arms. They joined the other troops in the review to-day, and mustered very strong. There were besides a squadron of lancers, large detachments from the 10th, 12th, 16th, and 17th Regiments of Infantry, 2d and 30th Caçadores, and twelve pieces of artillery. The ground was kept by the cavalry of the Municipal Guard. A considerable crowd gathered to see the show, but, as before observed, no political feeling whatever was displayed.

The budget and relatorio of the Finance Minister have been printed and distributed among the Deputies, but nothing has yet been done. A day or two since Senhor J. da Silva Carvalho spoke of the necessity of immediately entering upon it, and hoped that the report of the finance committee might be given in without delay. I observe that the form of the estimates, as rendered, differs from what I had been led to expect: the whole foreign dividends are included, but the sinking fund on them is left out, and there is a deficit just about tantamount to half the dividends, so that the natural inference is, that one-half can be paid, and no more; the estimates, it is clear, have in fact been prepared with reference to this view of the case. The various reductions shown by this budget, as compared with the estimates given in a few months ago (for the same term remember, viz., from June, 1840, to June, 1841), are in most cases the mere suppression of the various items of increase presented by the estimates given in on February last, as compared with the sums voted for the expenses of the preceding year. This is the case with the estimates in the war, finance, justice, and foreign departments, which had been more or less increased by Senhor Florido in February, and are now in August reduced again to the scale of last year. Then the sinking fund on the home and foreign debt is omitted for the first time. A diminution is effected in the Marine department, by shifting a sum of 80 contos for expense of ships of war sent to the colonies from the government here to the colonies themselves. In the Home-office a diminution of 50 contos is made in the estimate for public works, and of 55 more for public instruction. The royal police (Corpus de Segurança Publica), lately organized, is also to be suppressed (a very doubtful economy), and thus another reduction of 103 contos is said to be effected, the duties of these corps to be performed in future by the regular troops. The following tables give the estimates as voted last year and proposed this year in February, and also at present. I omit lesser quantities than milreis —

	Voted in 1839 for 1839-40.	Proposed in Feb. 1840, for 1840-41.	Proposed in August, 1840, for 1840-41
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
General Charges (Royal Family—Foreign Dividends and Sinking Fund—Pensions)	3,475,461	3,456,674	3,264,568 (Sinking Fund on Foreign Debt omitted)
Home Department	1,483,600	1,494,874	1,229,0[illegible]
Finance	683,471	739,432	679,964
Justice, &c.	422,009	432,592	421,5[illegible]
War	2,900,001	3,376,714	2,940,059
Marine	1,154,735	1,166,792	1,059,204
Foreign	191,668	227,461	193,218
	10,218,348	10,894,497	9,787,770
Junta of Public Credit	936,349	1,130,632	1,071,140
	11,155,207	12,066,130	10,858,910

The revenue estimates are taken at less than last year; the decima, which had been put down at 2,000 contos, is now estimated at 1,600 contos. There is an increase of 40 contos, however, on some smaller items. This would leave a diminution of 360 contos over last year; but taxes called "subsidio literario," an impost on wine and also on other articles introduced into Lisbon for consumption, which together are estimated to produce 400 contos, are to be levied. Including these, the revenue will amount to 9,956,883 milreis, which would leave a deficiency on the year's expenses, according to the above statements, of 902,027 milreis. The minister states the deficit on the year at 1,013,886 milreis, which includes the whole dividends; but as only one half is to be paid, deduct half the dividends from that amount, and we have

1,013,886 milreis deficit on year.
917,624 half dividend on foreign bonds.

96,262 final deficit.

To this must now be added the sum requisite to pay the British claims which fall due this year, as agreed upon, which amounts to 536,326 milreis, making altogether 632,588 milreis, and this sum the minister proposes to raise by a mixed operation at the charge of the Junta of Public Credit, which he says has still 100 contos a year surplus revenue. He makes some very extraordinary remarks upon the payment of the government and other British claims, representing the demand as unforeseen, and as having upset all the financial plans formed when he presented his estimates in February last. With what face Senhor Florido can make such a statement I cannot conceive, our ultimatum on all those claims having been sent in previous to himself and colleagues coming into power in November last year, namely, three months before his last estimates were made out.

The only plan which seems overthrown by them was the plan by which an increased estimate was presented in February last, amounting to 900 contos altogether, above the sums voted by the Cortes last year, and which it is now found can be done without, and that even some further reduction can be made; although there seems no reason why the same should not have been made in February that estimate being for the same period as the present, and the professions of economy, &c., just the same. If, however, the insisting on prompt payment of the British claims have had any influence in upsetting the plan by which it was attempted to show, to use Mr. Thornton's words, how entirely the Portuguese revenue would be absorbed in the internal expenses, the bondholders are benefited by the same, since it is now shown that room can at least be made for half a dividend, and that there is no saying what further alterations may be effected by a proper "pressure from without."

The arrears of dividends up to June, 1839, were	4,194,110 milreis
The two dividends falling due this year	2,025,016
Total arrears to the present time	6,219,126

The debt due by government to the Confiança Company is computed to be at this moment 1,000 contos, and to be reduced to 800 contos by Christmas, when it must be paid off, according to the subsisting agreement, so that some provision must be made for this debt.

The general deficit of the country up to June, 1839, was 16,770,697 milreis; but by the mixed operations 1,457,605 milreis had been since redeemed. This deficit includes arrears due to royal family, public servants, pensions, dividends, Confiança Company, &c. There are, however, many debts of the government not included, as the debt due to the bank, titulos issued on national property, paper of public debt anterior to 1833, interest of a loan made in 1828 of 2,010 contos, &c. &c. There is a claim of 300 contos by the estate of the Count Povoa, for supplies during the war.

The arrears of taxes due to the government, and not received up to June 30, 1839, were altogether 11,828,037 milreis, of which 2,242,716 milreis were for taxes which fell due in the year 1838, and 9,585,321 milreis for taxes due previous to that year. If these arrears could be collected, the government deficit would be reduced to a comparatively insignificant amount; but this, I apprehend, is nearly out of the question. The principal tax in arrear is the Decima, which has hitherto stood at 2,000 contos in the estimates, but which the Finance Minister now puts down at 1,600. Were strict fiscal regulations made this tax, which is a very fair one, might no doubt be collected; but as it is, it is notorious that it is scarcely paid at all out of Lisbon, Oporto, and a few other places. Some improvement has lately been shown to exist, but it is evident that every thing depends on the country being at length restored to a tranquil and settled state, which is the very thing, unfortunately, that our self-styled patriots seemed resolved that Portugal shall never attain.

AUGUST 31.

The only news that has yet transpired is, that the cavalry, that was reported to have joined the insurgents, has moved from Montemor to Aldea Gallega, on the other side of the Tagus, and is expected here, in obedience to orders for that purpose. The insurgents, it is reported, are not at Abrantes, but have proceeded northward, some say to Almeida, but nothing is really known. The telegraph could not work, from the foggy state of the atmosphere, and we are quite devoid of accurate intelligence. The Septembristas spread reports of all kinds, that movements at Evora, Estremoz, Elvas, Braga, and other places have occurred. Printed proclamations, purporting to be signed by Baron Almargem, governor of the 3d military division, and denouncing the government, have been distributed: Count das Antas, they say, is also "up" for "the cause," and, in short, the new revolution is represented as in a most flourishing way; but I believe it is nearly all false, and that what has really occurred has been greatly exaggerated. Nothing has yet been published, but it remains to be seen what to-day's *Diario* will give us.

Mr. Kavanagh, the American minister, has at last left; and, I believe, has taken a treaty signed by the Portuguese plenipotentiary, Garrett, but has made such concessions that the treaty will not be likely to be ratified in the United States, nor do I believe, from what I can learn, there is much intention of ratifying it here. It is said he complained greatly to the last of the bad faith with which he was treated here, and expressed himself very strongly to that effect just on the eve of his departure.

Senhor Moreira left by the Africano brig three or four days since for Rio de Janeiro, giving out that he goes to resume his post there as consul-general, which is the universal opinion here, incredible as the fact may seem.

FOUR, P.M.

I have just received the *Diario*, which I enclose. It contains a proclamation from the Queen to the troops, and various despatches from the Governor of the 7th Military Division, and a letter from the Governor of Marvao to him, enclosing one received from the rebel commander inviting him to join, and saying that he had already the 6th and 13th Infantry with him. The *Diario*, in its leading article, speaks of the insurgents as having only 300 men of the 6th Regiment, which revolted at Castello Branco. It is not yet known what direction the insurgents have taken.

L.

MURDER.—A girl who sells fish is now in custody on a charge of murdering Mrs. Brunton, of Argyle-street, Glasgow. The girl called on Mrs. Brunton to sell some fish, when an altercation took place about some halfpence the prisoner alleged to be owing to her, which ended in the girl striking Mrs. B. on the head with a weight, which fractured her skull, from the effects of which she died on the following morning.—*Glasgow Argus.*

SPAIN.

MADRID, August 29.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Our news from Valencia, where the Court still sojourns, is painfully gloomy. It adds another link to the chain of evidence furnished during the royal tour of her Majesty's fatal reluctance to yield to the wishes of her subjects, and of their consequent alienation. Her reception has been even worse than report had indicated. The crowds who went to the water's edge to witness the disembarkation would appear to have gone there to express their disapprobation of her Majesty's conduct by the most marked and dogged silence. Not a voice amongst the thousands assembled greeted or saluted her. On her arrival at the Palace, in the city, a similar dumb scene took place. Her Majesty appeared at the balcony and waved her handkerchief to the dense multitudes congregated before her, not one of whom responded to the royal salutation. Her Majesty instantly disappeared from the presence of the indignant crowd. An attempt was made by, of course, some Moderados to get up a serenade in the evening. The stage, and other preparations for the purpose, were scarcely observed, when O'Donnell and the corporation had to get them removed, to prevent the mob from removing them. Not a single festivity was prepared for the occasion by the civic authorities. It is even said that it was only at the instance of General O'Donnell that they consented to accommodate her Majesty with the municipal box at the theatre. She drove out in the city the next day. The rural population of the plain bordering on the city met her in her way, in union with the inhabitants of the town, by shouts of "Down with the Corporation-law!" and "Dissolve the Cortes!" Some accounts even add that the royal car was saluted with the fearful cry—new in the history of Spain—of "Muera la Reina!" (death to the Queen!). I am unwilling to believe, for my own accounts do not state it, that even the rude and revengeful population of the plain had made use of this form of expression. The consequence, however, was her Majesty's immediate return to the palace, and the placing the garrison of the city under arms. If we had no other proofs of the severe lesson received in Valencia by her Majesty, the abuse heaped upon the inhabitants of that city by the Moderado journals to-day and yesterday would be quite sufficient. Yet, in the midst of these continued and unequivocal demonstrations of the people against the line of policy so unhappily pursued by her Majesty, she still perseveres, and shows not a single sign of yielding. Senore Onis and Cabello, despairing of effecting a change in the royal will, have both resigned. Their resignation, I understand, too, has been positively accepted. Valentine Ferraz therefore remains sole minister in Valencia. His position is certainly painful. Compromised on one side with Espartero, and with his own desire probably on the other to save the country from a general outbreak by permitting the Moderados to enter, he merits compassion rather than censure. In this very deplorable state of things every one naturally asks what change has been effected in the royal mind to account for this new trait in her character? Every one acquainted with the private habits and feelings of the Queen is well aware that, whatever her individual opinions or wishes may have been in political matters, she never hitherto displayed them in a very marked manner. Since her appointment to the regency she has had ministers of all shades and colours, and arising out of all manner of political movements and occasions. To the political indications as they arose, and the advice of the cabinets growing out of them, she always hearkened until the present occasion. As a sovereign, at least, she was equally attentive to the voice of Mendizabal and Martinez de la Rosa. That she is acting, therefore, under some new impulse is obvious. I must, however, be content with pointing out the important fact, without entering upon a subject of so much delicacy and difficulty as its solution in the hurry in which I write. It is asked with the same curiosity and interest as the question to which I have just alluded, what is to be the termination of this unexampled state of things? Without at all affecting to be able to solve the inquiry, I would venture to state that her Majesty will return to Madrid before the crisis terminates, and that in the event of her persevering in the course she is now pursuing, there will be a rising in the provinces, and a complete isolation of her Majesty and her friends will take place, as in 1836. Such is the conclusion to which the political vane at present points. The watch-word, however, I fear would be different in the two epochs. It was then "The Constitution of 1812." It is to be apprehended that in the other, if it should arrive, it would be "Down with the Regency!" It was a tour which first proved to Europe that Don Carlos had not the heart of Spain with him. Maria Christina has made the tour, but forgotten the moral. A heavy responsibility awaits the authors of the risks to which the country is exposed. Her Majesty, to return from this digression, is expected to leave Valencia on the 3d for Madrid, or rather for Aranjuez and the Pardo, where she is expected to reside some time. The Duchess of Victoria proceeds immediately to Logrono. Don Antonio Gonzales arrived here to-night. The French ambassador not yet. News from the provinces tranquil, but expectant. In Madrid nothing new. Seriola, I understand, continues his contract for the general supply of the army for another month, more to "wind up" accounts than for any other object, as no money is coming in, or being raised. Funds languid. Fives (Active) to-day for cash 25 fil.16. While such a crisis lasts, an improvement of course is not to be expected.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.

General Von Rauchoer, minister of war, whom the King would not allow (as he is just recovering from a severe illness) to go to Konigsberg, to attend the ceremony of doing homage, has obtained leave of absence for a month, in order to complete the recovery of his health in the retirement of the country. Other circumstances indicate that an extraordinary event is looked for at present. The expectation that peace will be preserved still prevails, notwithstanding the decline of the funds at Paris and Vienna. Even a warlike demonstration of the European fleets on the coasts of Syria and Egypt is not believed likely to interrupt the blessings of peace on the Rhine and the Seine. Germany and France know too well how little they each in the end gain by the most successful war, to run the risk, for the sake of Mehemet Ali, who would scarcely derive any advantage from it. In fact, most of the measures now taken by our King indicate the expectation of a long peace: among these may be mentioned the erection of the plan for adding a new quarter to the city of Berlin, and the construction of a canal from the Spree to this new quarter. In this, as well as for the enlargement of the Park, very large funds are required.

AUSTRIAN FUNDS.—VIENNA, AUGUST 27.—Five per Cents., 107 1-16th, Four per Cents., 100; Three per Cents., 80½; Bank Shares, 1701.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*, Sept. 1.

BERLIN, SEPT. 1.—PRUSSIAN FUNDS.—St. Schuld Sch. Four per Cents., 104½, 103¾; Prus.-English Bonds, Four per Cents, 101¾.—*Prussian State Gazette*, Sept. 2.

HOLLAND.

SECOND CHAMBER OF THE STATES GENERAL.

THE HAGUE, SEPT. 2.—The order of the day was the debate on the remaining five projects for making alterations in the fundamental law. The 9th, treating of the budget (by which the voting of the budget for ten years was changed to two years), was opposed by some members, who would have preferred an annual budget, though all acknowledge that the proposed alterations were a great improvement; the law was agreed to by a majority of 90 to 13. The 10th, relative to the electoral colleges, met with more opposition than any of the preceding. On the question being put, there appeared 74 for, and 29 against it. It not being agreed to by three quarters of the members present, as prescribed by Art. 229 of the fundamental law, the King will be respectfully requested to take it into his further consideration. The 11th project of law, relative to the general chamber of account, was agreed to by a majority of 92 to 11. The 12th, relative to the responsibility of the heads of the ministerial department, gave occasion to some debate. Some members thought the manner in which it was drawn up not sufficiently precise. It was agreed to by 91 to 13. The 13th project of law was agreed to by 87 to 16. The Chamber then adjourned.

THE HAGUE, SEPT. 3.—The first Chamber of the States General has had several sittings, in which it received the projects of law successively agreed to by the Second Chamber, in the examination of which it is engaged. A letter from Schiedam of this morning informs us that about half-past nine o'clock the Exchange was suddenly perceived to be on fire. In spite of every effort the flames spread so rapidly that in a few hours that fine building was reduced to ashes. It is supposed that it was struck by lightning.

THE HAGUE, SEPT. 4.—To-day at noon a salute of 101 guns announced to the inhabitants of this town that her Royal Highness the Hereditary Princess of Orange was happily delivered of a Prince. The Princess and the infant are quite well. The first Chamber of the States General has in its sitting to-day approved of the twelve projects of law sent from the second Chamber, for modifying certain articles of the fundamental law.

THE HAGUE, SEPT. 3.—We hear that the extraordinary session of the States General will be closed in a day or two, by the minister of the section, in the name of the King.

AMSTERDAM, SEPTEMBER 4.—DUTCH FUNDS.—Actual Debt, Two-and-a Half per Cents., 51¼ to 51⅝; ditto Five per Cents, 99⅜ to 99⅝; Amort. Synd., Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 89⅛ to 89¼; Commercial Company, Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 107¾ to 108¼; ditto 1835—1837, 100¾ to 101; Loan, 1837, Five per Cents., 95⅞ to 96¼; Exchange on London, 11f. 98½c.; two months, 11f. 87½c.—*Dutch papers, Sept. 5.*

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 3.—The King set out this morning with a special train for Wiesbaden. His Majesty travels under the name of the Count d'Ardenes, and is accompanied by Mr. Conway, Dr. Ricken, and Captain Herman. His Majesty is not expected to return to Brussels before the latter end of the month. The Queen will go to Ostend on Monday. A journal announces that the furloughs of the soldiers, which expire on the 1st of October next, have been prolonged till the 1st March, 1841. Last night at eleven o'clock a terrible storm, accompanied with high winds and hail, passed over this city. It is to be feared that this storm may have done some damage in the neighbouring country, where a good deal of oats are standing.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 4.—In the night of the 30th of August, the country seat of the Baron de Waha de Horne, situated at Melveren, near St. Trond, was totally destroyed by fire. It seems that the fire began in the garret, and that the roof was already burning when the servant came to alarm the family. This disaster is generally supposed to be the act of an incendiary. The damage is estimated at 80,000f. The whole was insured for 110,000f. by a company at Antwerp.

MAESTRICHT, SEPT. 1.—The Dutch and Belgian commissioners appointed to negotiate the division of the archives, have been for some days in this city. After several meetings, in which the most perfect harmony prevailed, these gentlemen concluded a convention on the subject, which has been signed to-day. This affair has been conducted with the most perfect harmony, and without any difficulty having arisen. Baron de Stassart has been entrusted by his Majesty with a temporary and special mission to the court of Sardinia, in the quality of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. M. Aldephonse Alexander Felix Dugarden, is appointed chargé d'affaires of the Belgian government to the free Hanseatic cities of Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen.

BELGIAN FUNDS, SEPT. 4.—Rothschild Loan, 99¼; Loan of 30 millions, 92; Loan of 37 millions, 68¼; Bank of Belgium, 92½.—*Brussels papers, Sept. 4.*

MALTA.

Malta papers to the 26th ult. have reached us. We extract from the *Mediterraneo* the following accounts of naval movements:—

"The Rhadamanthus steam frigate arrived on the 19th inst. from Mytilene, whence she took her departure on the 14th, and the Phœnix on the 23d from Corfu, Athens, Vourla, Smyrna, and last from Mytilene the 19th inst., the latter bringing Lady Stopford and family, and the former Mr. Moore, the return Queen's messenger. By these arrivals we learn the departure from the fleet of the Ganges, Thunderer, and Bellerophon, for Beyruth, to join the Powerful, Edinburgh, and Castor, already there, leaving the admiral and the rest of the fleet, with the Austrian division, to proceed off Alexandria. The Wasp was to remain cruising about Mytilene to make known the direction the admiral had taken, and for other vessels to follow. The Asia was at the entrance of the Dardanelles awaiting to give convoy to the remnant of the Turkish fleet and several transports. The Pique, 36, which arrived from Plymouth and Gibraltar on the 19th, having on board a field-train, with Colonel Sir F. Smith, R.E., from Gibraltar, and besides other engineer and artillery officers, upwards of 100 drivers, gunners, engineers, sappers, miners, &c., with 2,500 stand of arms, a large parcel of powder and shot, 37,000 sand-bags, scaling ladders, and other *materiel* of war, sailed on the 22d for Beyroth; the Carysfort, for the same destination, having preceded her on the 20th. The Cambridge, on her way to Genoa, and thence to Malta and the Levant, arrived, on the 13th instant, at Gibraltar, where the Numa transport, from Woolwich, with 3,000 barrels of gunpowder, had arrived, and from whence the Sovereign, with nearly as large a parcel, had sailed for Malta. The Papin French government steamer, with despatches for Alexandria, put in here for coals on the 19th, and proceeded on her voyage the same evening. She conveys intelligence, we understand, to Mehemet Ali, that he cannot look to France for any assistance with a view of resisting the four great European powers in the carrying into effect the treaty of the 15th ult., for the settlement of the Turco-Egyptian differences, and indeed you are already informed by an express of M. Rothschild to his house at Naples, that on the evening of the 8th inst. Lord Palmerston had officially announced that the friendly relations between Great Britain and France would not in the slightest degree be interrupted on account of France being no direct party to the treaty. The Acheron steam packet, after delivering her mails at Corfu, proceeded with Sir Howard Douglas, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, to the Northern Islands, two of which on the coast of Albania, heretofore usually the *rendezvous* of pirates, his Excellency formally took possession of in the Queen's name, by planting upon them the British union-jack.

"LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—By the arrival of the French steam-packet Scamandre, from the Levant, we learn that the British consul at the Dardanelles had repaired to Mytilene with despatches for Sir R. Stopford from Lord Ponsonby. It was expected the admiral would leave Mytilene about the 20th instant for Alexandria, where the Bellerophon arrived on the 14th, and was to get pratique on the 17th. The Powerful and Edinburgh were about proceeding to Beyruth and St. Jean d'Acre, leaving the Castor between Beyroth and Tripoli (in Syria). A Turkish frigate and a corvette, laden with warlike stores, have sailed from Constantinople for Cyprus. A line-of-battle ship, with another frigate and a corvette, to escort 24 transports with 6,000 troops, were to take their departure for the same destination on the 19th. This expedition is under the absolute command of Admiral Walker, late commander of the Vanguard. The Asia will accompany them."

The King of BAVARIA has abolished, during his Royal pleasure, the highway dues in his dominions, which are generally considered to have checked the progress of local intercommunications.—*French paper.*

The King of SAXONY has just terminated a scientific excursion in the Krapack Mountains of Hungary by visiting the famous salt mine of Wielieska, in Gallicia. The Count Casimir de Ulagay, Administrator of the Mine, caused it to be brilliantly illuminated in honour of the illustrious visitor. On leaving, his MAJESTY conferred the Cross of Commander of the Order of Civil Merit on the Count, and that of Knight of the same Order on Professor Zipser, of Neusohl, in Hungary, who accompanied the KING during his excursion.—*French paper.*

CAMP NEAR TOULON.—The *Sentinelle* of Toulon says that a camp of thirty thousand men is about to be formed in the department of the Var, and that notices to the inhabitants of numerous villages to be ready to lodge troops have been issued.

The ratification of the Treaty of Commerce between France and Holland were exchanged yesterday at the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The text of the ratifications was as usual richly bound and gilt, and presented with all the accustomed formalities for the signature of the President of the Council.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

WARSAW, AUGUST 28.—His Majesty the EMPEROR and the Grand Duke ALEXANDER arrived here last night in good health, accompanied by General BARKLENDORFF. Prince PASKEWITSCH returned at the same time.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUGUST 25.—News has been received from Tiflis that at the end of June the whole of the upper part of the celebrated Mount Ararat, in Armenia, had sunk down. For some days before the phenomenon a hollow noise was heard in the interior of the mountain, which was clearly perceived in all the neighbourhood. Of the settlement on the extensive periphery of the mountain, it is said that only a large village and an Armenian monastery, dependent on the celebrated Etschmiadzin, are buried, with their inhabitants. We have not received the official accounts.

The Alexandrian correspondent of the *Smyrna Journal* asserts the truth of the following:—"A Prussian officer of artillery, named SLIMBACH, about twelve months ago offered to the PACHA a new species of cartridge, invented by himself. His terms were distinctly agreed to, and he made experiments with them at the arsenal, in the presence of the VICEROY, the ADMIRAL, and several other persons. Having completely succeeded and explained the nature of his discovery, he was told then in a few days he should receive an answer from BOGHOS BEY. Having waited a long time in vain, notwithstanding repeated applications, M. SLIMBACH wrote to Boghos Bey, saying that he would abandon the contract if he were only granted a sufficient compensation for the twelve months he had been detained at Alexandria. In answer to this just and moderate claim the Government sent him only 1,000 piastres. These he returned with a letter, addressed to BOGHOS BEY, more in military than diplomatic style. MEHEMET ALI and his Minister were so irritated by this, that they have demanded of the Prussian Consul the immediate exile of M. SLIMBACH."

COVENT GARDEN MARKET.—There has not been such an abundance of apples, pears, green gages, and damsons brought to Covent Garden-market, on any one day for many years past, as were exhibited there for sale on Saturday morning. They were all sold off, and very cheap indeed, peaches and nectarines were equally plentiful. The only fine fruit of which there is a limited crop is apricots; their produce has failed every where; even in Paris they sell at half a franc each. Melons and pines are abundant, the former principally from the continent, where those of large size may be had for 10s. per dozen. Hot-house grapes were ample and cheap. Grapes grown in the open air, fine and ripe, 3s. per dozen pounds. Filberts, the best, that are not saturated with water, from 5l. 5s. to 5l. 6s. per cwt. Cucumbers of every description in ample supply and cheap. Carrots, turnips, greens, cabbages, lettuces, and spinach, and all useful roots and vegetables, in vast supply and reasonable. Potatoes in great perfection. In this indispensable root, both as it respects size or quality, this country stands unrivalled. Marrowfat peas, and some of them very young, are still brought to this splendid market. Mulberries have, this season, been a large crop; they were sold on Saturday at from 2s. to 3s. per gallon. Onions, very fine, not dear. Scarlet beans and French beans in profusion. Shrubs and flowers, in their interminable variety, entirely filled the space allotted to them for sale.

Mr. Warren, one of the directors of the Manchester and Liverpool Bank, has written to this journal, stating that although it is true that Mr. Winterbottom does owe 35,000l. to that establishment, yet they will not be losers, as they are fully indemnified by securities in their possession.—*Salopian Journal.*

BOROUGH of MARYLEBONE REGISTRATION.—The BOROUGH of MARYLEBONE REFORM and REGISTRATION ASSOCIATION invite all persons OBJECTED TO by the TORIES to avail themselves of the gratuitous assistance of this Association, at the ensuing Revision; they also urge the necessity of forwarding, as early as possible, the necessary information to appear and defend their right to the franchise before the Revising Barrister. Professional assistance has been procured for the purpose.
By order of the Managing Committee,
WILLIAM ALLEN, Secretary.
Office of the Association, 46, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, Sept. 7, 1840.
N.B. The Revising Barrister will hold his Court to revise the List of Voters for this Borough, at the Court House, Marylebone, on Monday, the 21st September instant.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

ROTATION RAILWAY under Mr. Rangeley's Patent, the principle shown by Models working in a circle and in a straight line, a variety of the most novel and ingenious inventions and works of art of the first class, to the number of 1,000; including 120 fine Daguerreotypes, the Spinning and Weaving of Glass, Hall's Patent Water Elevator, Green's Balloon and steering Apparatus, Coining Press, Microscope, Chromatic Fire Cloud, Diving Bell, Diver, a new and delightful Musical Instrument, the Chordaulion, with two fine performers, at Four o'clock; various Experiments. A daily Lecture by the Chemist, Mr. Maugham. Open daily from ten o'clock. A new edition of the Catalogue, with fine illustrations. Admission 1s.—POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, 309, Regent-street.

The INFANT SAPPHO LOUISA VINNING who so delighted the Queen and Prince Albert will sing several pieces in a MUSICAL MELANGE THIS EVENING (Monday), Sept. 7, to be continued on alternate evenings in the next week, in consequence of the increasing attraction. The Oxyhydrogen Microscope will be introduced. The music commences at Eight o'clock precisely. Reserved seats, 3s.; Body of Theatre, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.—POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, 309, Regent-street.

THE LUNATIC OXFORD.—Madame TUSSAUD and SONS respectfully announce that they have added a full-length Model of OXFORD (taken from life) to their Exhibition, representing him in the act of attempting the life of her Majesty Queen Victoria. Likewise the Models of Gould and Courvoisier.—Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square.—Admittance, 1s. Open from Eleven in the Morning till Ten at Night.

Miss LINWOOD'S EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, in Leicester-square; several new works have been recently added to the collection, and an additional gallery fitted up for their reception. Open from ten till dusk. Admission, 1s.—"The curious will be highly delighted with their visit to this old-established Exhibition, which, by the by, we consider will always retain its novel character. The whole number of pictures are of needlework; but so fine are the colours, that even an artist has been deceived."—Opinion of Blackwood's Lady's Magazine.

CATLIN'S NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN MUSEUM, in the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—This immense and curious COLLECTION continues to be visited in these dull times, and is open daily from Ten to seven; and on each day of this week, at Half-past Three, there will be a very thrilling and beautiful display of Indian Costumes, Weapons, &c. on living figures, in the Room, and a Lecture by Mr. Catlin.—Admittance to all, 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—The public is respectfully informed, that the Theatre will OPEN for the season THIS EVENING, when will be presented THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Sir John Falstaff, Mr. Bartley; Justice Shallow, Mr. G. Matthews; Master Slender, Mr. C. Mathews; Mr. Ford, Mr. Cooper; Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Nisbett; Mrs. Page, Madame Vestris; Ann Page, Miss Rainforth; Mrs. Quickly, Mrs. C. Jones. To conclude with THE SLEEPING BEAUTY IN THE WOOD.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—THIS EVENING will be performed AS YOU LIKE IT. Jaques, Mr. Macready; Amiens, Mr. Caulfield; Adam, Mr. Strickland; Touchstone, Mr. Webster; Oliver, Mr. J. Webster; Rosalind, Miss H. Faucit; Celia, Miss P. Horton; Audrey, Mrs. W. Matthews. After which SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES. Admiral Franklyn, Mr. Strickland; Charles Franklyn, Mr. J. Webster; Billy Lackaday, Mr. D. Rees; Laura, Miss P. Horton. To conclude with FISH OUT OF WATER. Sam Savoury, Mr. D. Rees.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.—For the BENEFIT of Mr. G. WILD and Mr. E. HARRIS.—THIS EVENING the performances will commence with BLANCHE OF JERSEY. La Croix, Mr. Melville; D'Harancourt, Mr. Mose; Bethune, Mr. Lewis; Jean Jachere, Mr. Cumdon; Blanche, Miss Fortescue.—After which THE MUMMY. Toby Tramp, Mr. G. Wild.—With a Burlesque Burletta upon the Mountain Sylph, called THE AREA SYLPH. Lady Doodledum, Madame Simon; Betsy Fry, Mr. G. Wild.—To conclude with GUIDO FAWKES. Guido Fawkes, Mr. Maynard; Viviana Radcliffe, Miss Granby.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Overpowering Novelty—First Night of another new Domestic Drama—Eighth Week of "Jane of the Hatchet," upwards of 50,000 persons have already witnessed the tableaux d'action and military evolutions of the 100 Female Warriors.—THIS EVENING (Monday) and all the week, an entirely new Drama, entitled THE PEASANT JUDGE; in which Messrs. Saville, Hughes, Neville, Heslop, Mrs. Vining, Mrs. Daly, Miss Grant, &c. &c. will perform.—After which JANE OF THE HATCHET, embracing the entire Company, and 100 Female Warriors.—To conclude with (first time these four years) THE RED ROVER—strong Nautical effects.

☞ The publication of *The Morning Chronicle* finished on Saturday morning, at Half-past Seven o'clock.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON:

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1840.

The letter of our Lisbon correspondent, which we insert elsewhere, contains all that had transpired respecting the new attempt to plunge that unfortunate country, Portugal, into anarchy for the fiftieth time; in which attempt, unless the Government is criminally apathetic, it does not seem the revolutionary party have much chance of success. Our correspondent also gives an abstract of the new budget, which, we learn, had just been distributed with its accompanying documents. What principally calls for our notice at this moment, with respect to the budget, is the exceedingly strange and disingenuous manner in which Senhor FLORIDO adverts to the payment of the various British claims, settled in virtue of the agreement made with the Marquis of SALDANHA. The Portuguese Minister of Finance coolly represents those claims as coming on him suddenly and unforeseen, and entirely upsetting the financial schemes formed when he presented his late estimates, in February last; and that, therefore, the Portuguese Government was reduced to abandon the plan, which "in the absence of such extraordinary and difficult circumstances" it had traced out, and hence had been obliged to propose great reductions in all the departments, &c. Now, without expressing any opinion upon the extent of the reductions themselves, whether those that have been really effected have been judiciously selected (for the greater part it is clear are nothing more than the restoration of the estimates, which were extravagantly increased in February last, to the state in which they were left by the vote of the Cortes last year), or whether a Government situated as that of Portugal is with respect to its foreign creditors ought to need any stimulus, or foreign pressure, to carry retrenchment to its greatest extent; we cannot but strongly animadvert upon the downright falsehood of the statement that the insisting by our Government on the payment of the British claims lately settled could have any influence, as asserted by the Portuguese minister, upon any plan of his, submitted or designed, when he presented his estimates in February last, and for this very simple reason:—By notes from Lord HOWARD de WALDEN to the Portuguese Government, dated, if we remember, the 6th and 7th of November last year, payment of all those claims was peremptorily demanded; the then Government (Baron SABROSA and his colleagues) finally resolved to refuse payment; and it was to prevent the consequences that would have infallibly resulted from that step that they were dismissed from office by their SOVEREIGN on the 26th November. The Ministry, of which Senhor FLORIDO forms part, came in under a full knowledge of these circumstances, and that, our ultimatum having been presented, our Government could not, and would not recede from it. In the very first intercourse which succeeded the advent of the new administration, they were explicitly told, that as to the amount of the claims no abatement could be made, and that the only thing open for negotiation was the time and manner of payment. All this was perfectly understood when Senhor FLORIDO presented his estimates in February, three months after being in office. Since then an agreement has been come to by which the liberal term of six years is allowed to Portugal to pay the claim due to the British Government under the convention of 1827, and three years to pay the private claims of various British subjects on Portugal; and yet, forsooth, the Portuguese Minister can sign his name to a public document, representing his plans, as formed in February, as entirely upset by the above settlement, by which such ample time is given for the satisfaction of claims of which payment had been peremptorily, and for the last time, demanded previous to his own entry into office three months before. The object, we presume, is to make the English bondholders suppose, that but for the acts of their own Government they would have been vastly better off by and by; however, Senhor FLORIDO will gain nothing by statements so easily disproved; and which, being disproved, are only calculated to engender a very natural suspicion respecting the truth and sincerity of every other statement put forth by that gentleman and his Government.

In addition to the letter of our Alexandrian correspondent, which will be found in another column, we have received a communication, dated a few hours before the packet sailed, in which our correspondent says—

"There is no doubt that the PACHA last evening gave a negative answer to the *ultimatum* of the Turkish envoy. Unless the PACHA should take some proceedings, the consuls will take no notice of this refusal for ten days.

"I find to-day that a rumour, which was very prevalent yesterday, that five of the officers of the Turkish fleet were arrested, being detected in a conspiracy to deliver up the fleet, amounts to this—they said they would not fight against the allies of their master. For this they were arrested, and sent to Aboukir. They only said what hundreds of their comrades feel."

The *Standard*, in commenting on an article in the *Chronicle* of Saturday, on an address of the parish of St. Luke's, Dublin, observes, "The people of the Dublin St. Luke's are *mad*, as the *Morning Chronicle* intimates, and so are the people whom Mr. O'CONNELL assembled in Mayo, Meath, &c.; they are all, save the *priests*, who encourage their insanity, *downright mad*. The madness is indisputable; but we are far from agreeing with the *Morning Chronicle* that this madness can be safely treated with levity."

If we thought that the priests were at the bottom of the repeal agitation, as the *Standard* alleges, we should deem the matter very serious indeed. But what evidence is there of the priests mixing themselves up with repeal? Till we have some evidence of this, we shall hesitate to believe that the priests generally countenance repeal. We do not of course suppose that the insults continually heaped by Protestant clergymen on the Roman Catholic religion and its ministers are peculiarly calculated to reconcile the priests to the anomaly of the establishment in Ireland of a church from which the great body of the people derive no benefit. Were the union dissolved, the Establishment, which even the union will not be always able to maintain, would no doubt receive at once its death-blow. But the priests are not, we trust, such fools as to suppose that the separation of Ireland and Britain can be as easily effected as was the separation of the union between Belgium and Holland. Belgium was twice as populous as Holland, Britain is twice as populous as Ireland—these are slight differences, to say nothing of the still more striking disproportion in point of wealth.

Britain will never consent to repeal, and repeal cannot be wrung from Britain at the sword's point. The very attempt, however, would entail on both islands the most fearful calamities. Blood would be shed in torrents; but the return of peace would not be the return of prosperity. Who can think, without horror, of the long years of misery which would necessarily flow in the train of suppressed rebellion? No, the priests cannot entertain the thought of a separation to be effected by force—the only mode by which it could possibly be obtained.

It has been said that "priests of all religions are the same." It is certain that priests, like all other men, wish to obtain as much money for as little labour as possible. On the other hand, a religion is most advanced by a poor clergy. The Church of Rome, at the period of the Reformation, was rich; and its clergy were notoriously lazy. The Reformation spread with rapidity, and in a comparatively short period threatened to become universal in Europe. SISMONDI tells us that in France the great majority of the nobility and the middle classes of towns belonged to the Reformation, and that the lower orders chiefly remained Catholics. It was all but secure in Poland, and Germany might be said to have embraced the Reformation. Even in Spain and Italy, as Dr. M'CRIE has shown, the Reformation at one time had made great progress. Stript of her possessions, and her authority renounced throughout the greater part of Europe, the Church of Rome reformed herself and made the most stupendous exertions. The Jesuits were one of the main instruments by which Rome recovered her influence. They shrunk from no labour; they established excellent schools and taught gratuitously. Church after church was won back, prince after prince renounced Protestantism, till, at the period when GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS entered Germany, it became doubtful whether it could maintain its ground in any part of the continent.

But the Jesuits who performed these miracles were poor; they became in time rich, and lost their zeal and energy.

Mr. O'CONNELL is fond of allusions to Belgium, and it is certain that the priests have become the lords and masters of that country. The manner in which they acquired their influence, and the extent of it, is briefly but forcibly described by RANKE, in his "History of the Popes," so ably translated by Mrs. AUSTIN—

"Not long after this event (the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829) Catholicism," he says, "obtained a still more splendid and unexpected triumph in Belgium.

"In the kingdom of the Netherlands, from the moment of its establishment, so ill-will prevailed between north and south which threatened to overturn it, and which displayed its chief acrimony in religious affairs. The Protestant King adopted the ideas of JOSEPH II.; under their influence he erected higher and lower schools, and administered generally his share of the spiritual power. The opposition set up other institutions for education in a contrary spirit, and devoted itself with full purpose in labours in favour of hierarchical institutions of the most marked character. A Catholic Liberal party was formed, which here, as in England, having firm footing as the universal principle of justice daily advanced in its claims, and extorted first concessions, such as liberation from the Government schools; and at length, at the first favourable moment, completely threw off the hated sway. It succeeded in founding a kingdom in which the priests were restored to high political importance. The most decidedly Liberal opinions were just what contributed the most to their triumph. The low qualification, which admits the humble classes in town and country, even where the priests must readily obtain influence, to a share in public business, enables them to direct the elections; by means of the elections they rule the Chambers, by means of the Chambers the kingdom. In Brussels, as in Rome, you meet them in the public walks, well fed and full of pretension; they enjoy their victory."

It remains to be seen whether prosperity will add to their influence, or gradually undermine it.

But be this as it may, the priests of Ireland may rest assured, that whatever the influence they possess, and they possess much, it will not be increased by a separation after the fashion of Belgium and Holland.

The Protestant Church in Ireland, satisfied with its tithes and its lands, left the flocks to the poor Catholic priests. In Dr. SEATON REID's "History of the Presbyterians of Ireland," there is but too much evidence that the Protestant Establishment betrayed the trust confided to it. A few men like Bishop BEDEL, speaking to the people in their own language, and sympathising with and counselling them in their difficulties, would have made Ireland a Protestant country. The opportunity is lost for ever.

We wish the Bishop of LONDON, who states that the Protestant clergy of England may be managed with ease, could inform us in what manner they can be cured of their propensity to abuse the Catholic priests. It is quite clear that abusing the priests does not advance the cause of Protestantism. Instead of grudging the Catholics the establishment of Maynooth, sound policy would dictate a still more liberal treatment. The Catholic laity are strongly opposed to any connexion between the government and their priesthood; but we question very much whether, if the priests were at liberty, they would feel any strong indisposition to salaries from the State.

In the *Dublin Review* (which is as *Roman* Catholic as the POPE himself could wish) for August 1840, we are told, indeed, "that it is a common mistake with the men of this world to think that they can bribe the children of GOD to their cause by loading them with honours and dignities, and admitting them to have a share in the world's favours. And thus the Cabinet of Berlin not only expected to receive all Catholic Germany by the choice of Mgr DROSTE-VISCHERING as the successor of the Count SPIEGEL; but it also hoped, under the plea of duty and gratitude, to gain over the new Metropolitan, and to carry on, under his venerable name, the underhand game which had succeeded so well with the preceding archbishop." It does not appear, from extracts from the writings of the archbishop, given by the same review with commendation, that that venerable prelate, however good a child of GOD, had any objection to the liberality of governments towards the clergy. He reasons exactly like a well-fed clergyman of the Church of England:—

"And now," he says, "let us ask what good can be effected by a Church despoiled of her wealth, her self-government, her liberty? Can she give efficacious concurrence in the maintenance of public order when she has no longer power to repress the disorders that arise in her own bosom? How can she assist in obtaining deference for the state, when she herself enjoys no deference? What effect will attend her representations when seeking to enforce respect for the administrative laws and resources of the state, if she herself is reduced to extreme dependence upon that state? With what dignity can she preach beneficence—a virtue so important to the happiness of society, *when she has become poor and destitute, and unable herself to set the example of it?* With what grief must she see the poor raise their suppliant hands to her for help, and feel herself unable to relieve them by a charitable alms? Will the ignorant and uncivilized part of the population entertain much respect for religion, when they see her ministers and her institutions neglected by the authorities, and given over to penury?"

It would appear that the Prussian Government has not practised the cramming system to the extent which even this venerable prelate deems desirable. And, in truth, throughout Germany the armies have always been more expensive than the Church, the ministers of which have no reason to boast of superfluous wealth.

The extract which we have given may, however, merit attention, as indicating that the secret inclinations of the Irish priesthood are not exactly in accordance with the public statements on the subject.

We learn from the Paris journals of Friday, that although the Bourse was affected on Thursday by the strike of the workmen, these men, except in a few isolated instances, showed no inclination to violence, and very few symptoms of being heated by political opinions. Secret societies prevail much amongst the workmen of Paris, but latterly these societies have turned their attention more to the condition of the workman, and his position relative to his employer, than to any political theory by which this condition was to be improved. The present *movement* was indeed commenced by the least warlike and stirring of trades, viz., the journeymen tailors, who were indignant that in a trade where the employers made most money the workmen should be paid the least. The shoemakers followed. And the formidable body of masons, stonecutters, and their aids, have now taken it up. The working men about and in Paris are estimated by PERDIER at 100,000, of which about one-third are obliged to leave the capital and his home to their provinces when winter approaches, and when the works of masonry cease; the same may be said, indeed, of all trades in Paris, all having a period of activity and a period of idleness. By limiting the hours of work, forbidding work by the task, and equalizing the price of salary given to all, the workmen thought they would apply the best remedy to what they complain of. Such accordingly were their resolutions, and upon such they have struck work, gathering in large crowds on the plains within the walls of Paris on the northern side. Less inoffensive bodies of workmen assembled around the houses which continued work, penetrated into them, and drove away all those within. In some instances they failed. In one place, as we stated on Saturday, they killed a sergent de ville. Certain groups which formed on the Boulevards on Thursday night were dispersed without much difficulty by the police. The rain and the night dispersed the larger crowds. As will be seen from a proclamation of the Prefect of Police, Government has proceeded in the first instance mildly. The *Journal des Débats* of Friday finds fault with this over mildness, and demands prompt repression. It will no doubt be employed if needed. The same journal insists on the necessity of establishing *conseils de prudhommes*, as a kind of tribunal or arbiter between the workmen and their employers.

The *National* publishes a very sensible letter from a carpenter, who explains the system of *marchandeurs*, against which the workmen complain. The French works in wood are immense; whole sides of houses, even in the best streets, being sometimes formed of it. The *marchandeur* undertakes the whole, and allots the cutting and preparing of different portions to different labourers; he putting all together and receiving the larger price, whilst the workmen are paid by the day. It is as if the poor population who fabricate in the Swiss mountains the different parts of a watch, were to quarrel with the watchmaker for his great gains and his little labour.

We extract the following from the *Journal des Débats*:—

"The remarkable obscurity of the note published by the Government led to pacific conjectures, far from realised. Egyptian news appear, on the contrary, alarming. MEHEMET ALI declared that he would repel force by force; but that till new events occurred, he would remain on the defensive. He would, however, reserve to himself the liberty of acting according to circumstances, if his authority was insulted or infringed by open or secret attacks. Now, a blockade, a disembarkation of 8,000 English muskets, and the excitement of the Syrians to revolt, will be considered by the PACHA as acts of decided aggression. IBRAHIM waits but for a signal to pass the Taurus, and the population of Asia Minor is ready to rise."

The *Constitutionnel* has the following postscript to its Alexandrian letter:—

"It is said that the PACHA, after having declared that he would keep on the defensive, expressed the desire that his interests might be arranged by the mediation of France."

Since the above was written our express has brought us the Paris Journals of Saturday. We learn from them that the workmen had grown more tranquil; that the masons, forming the largest body of the malcontents, had many of them returned to work, and that it was hoped other trades would follow the example.

The Eastern question thus resumes its place as the first object of interest. The demi-official journal, the *Constitutionnel*, remains silent as to what it hinted on the previous day, that MEHEMET ALI had demanded the mediation of France. It contents itself with defending the Government against the charge of not arming, and of not keeping up a bold and menacing tone.

The *Journal des Débats* has two eloquent columns on the eventualities likely to take place in Asia Minor, and one column so completely contradicts and nullifies the other, that they require nothing but themselves in the way of response. The one represents Russia as having gained its utmost desire by the treaty, as about to pour its armies over Turkey and occupy Constantinople, in such a way, that Austria, which has no marine, and England no disposable land-force, could not dislodge or prevent her. The next column turns the tables altogether, and assures us that Russia is in no wise formidable, that she has no commissariat, and could never bring 100,000 men into campaign; and that, finally, IBRAHIM PACHA, leaving half his army in Syria, could easily with the rest beat the Russians, advance to Scutari, and take possession of Constantinople. If such is the probable result of the campaign the French writer has surely every reason to rejoice at it and promote it. Austria, having no naval force, and England no military force to keep the Russians from Constantinople, cannot hope to keep IBRAHIM from the same conquest—IBRAHIM, who can so easily beat the Russians. In that case, the result of the campaign will be the completion of French wishes, the humiliation of Russia, and the instalment of the Egyptian PACHA on the throne of the SULTAN. Foreseeing and foretelling such a result as this, we cannot conceive the ill-humour of the French journalist. If his calculations be just, the treaty of the 15th of July is the greatest compliment and the most signal advantage offered to the French and to MEHEMET. Such being the opinions of the French, we are not surprised at their inciting the Egyptians to resistance; and that they themselves should arm and menace, seems really quite gratuitous and inexplicable.

The *Courrier Français* alleges that it is not so much the love of the PACHA, as fear of the Russians coming into Asia Minor, that actuates the French. France, says that journal, obtained from MEHEMET the cession of Adana, of the Holy Cities, and of Candia, and offered to join the Four Powers in preventing the Egyptian PACHA from passing the Taurus. Now, the French official journals told us some time back that M. EUGENE PERRIER had gone to Alexandria, to persuade the PACHA to make these concessions, and he would not. France may have offered to do her best to prevent IBRAHIM from passing the Taurus; but did France offer to sign a treaty, and join coercive measures against MEHEMET if he passed the Taurus?

The crafty old Pacha of EGYPT has tricked all the successive ministers of France into this position. They are to treat for him, so that whatever he gains in the way of concession he may keep; whilst whatever concession France insists on his making he refuses. This was plainly seen in the negotiation which followed the battle of Koniah. The French chargé d'affaires, M. de VARENNE, stipulated, in the first negotiation, that IBRAHIM would not advance beyond Koniah; had the stipulation been observed, the Russians would never have been called in. But IBRAHIM advanced to Kutayeh, and the Russians were called in. A little later Admiral ROUSSIN, French Ambassador, signified to IBRAHIM that he should withdraw his troops and content himself with the Pachaliks of Acre, Jerusalem, Tripoli, and Naplouse. IBRAHIM laughed at the French Ambassador; and he would laugh to-morrow at M. THIERS, if the latter told him to evacuate Adana, unless there were coercive measures ready to give some force to the wishes of France. France has no power with the PACHA to work any good or to inspire moderation, beyond what his own prudence recommends; whilst she has great powers for evil, her support, or rather the support of the French press and public, emboldening him. Marshal SOULT vaunted of his aide-de-camp, CAILLE, stopping IBRAHIM. But who does not know that M. CAILLE was detained several days at Alexandria by the wily PACHA, in order that he might arrive after the battle? We do not believe the French to have any power or influence to moderate the PACHA. So much and so completely his dupes have the French Ministers been, that he exposes them to the risk of a war with all Europe, without France being sure of imposing a single condition upon MEHEMET. Had the Four Powers been even willing to yield all Syria to MEHEMET (which they are far from being willing to do), the conclusion of the Treaty of July would have been just as indispensable, just as necessary, in order to force MEHEMET to yield. France talks as if she had power over him. She has really none in the way of extorting his concessions. And as MEHEMET declared to RIFAAT BEY, he will not yield one inch of his conquest but to force. Let force, then, be applied. MEHEMET has shown himself amenable to nothing else.

We have, however, no small reason for believing that force will not be necessary, or not long necessary. Notwithstanding his braggart demeanor to the Consuls and to RIFAAT BEY, the PACHA showed himself afterwards fully aware of the danger which menaced him, and of the risk he ran by resistance. Count WALEWSKI could not give pusillanimous counsel, but we believe that he declared to the PACHA the impossibility of France supporting him to the verge of a general war, unless he trusted, for the first time, fully to the friendship of France, and gave full power to the French Government to treat for Egypt. This the PACHA never did before; and this, we believe, he ceded positively to Count WALEWSKI, declaring that he would abide by the decision of France. This is what the *Constitutionnel* hints at in saying that the PACHA requested the *mediation* of France. The mediation of an interested party is, however, impossible. But France is now in a condition to make proposals to the Four Powers.

The principal and most effectual mode of stopping the workmen from assembling was the arrest of numbers. Hundreds upon hundreds were seized, and flung into prison. Those of Paris were soon filled, and waggon loads were despatched to the prisons in the vicinity of Paris. The workmen offered no resistance, and the wives and relations of those arrested filled the vicinity of the Conciergerie with wailing.

The numerous assemblages in the plains to the north of Paris were broken up by cavalry. They retreated to the heights, and as they dispersed whole groups were arrested and carried off. The employers of the workmen in the carpenters' and smiths' line have met, and have declared it impossible to make any concessions to the demands made of them. A deputation of workmen came from Lyons to their brethren in Paris, not to join any *emeute* or strike, but to concert and petition for each trade to have a deputy in the Chamber of Deputies, to watch over their interests. Strong measures were taken on Thursday and Friday to bring the coalesced workmen to reason, if they persisted. Several regiments were brought up from the camp at Fontainebleau, part of the way in steam-boats, eight of which landed troops opposite the Hotel de Ville. The service of passengers by the steam-boats was accordingly interrupted.

Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON has been allowed to see his friends.

M. ARAGO is setting out for a *Reform* tour amongst the French provinces. The strike of the journeymen coachmakers retarded his departure, leaving him without a vehicle.

[FROM GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.]

We find the following in a letter from Constantinople, dated 17th ultimo:—

"There has been received from Alexandria a letter, addressed by Mehemet Ali to the new Grand Vizier, Raouf Pacha, of which the following is the substance:—After having complimented him on his having obtained the rank of Grand Vizier, and thanked him for the attention paid to his envoy, he entreats him to place at the foot of the throne the expression of his sincere gratitude for the kindness with which the Sultan had condescended to receive Samy Bey. He then continues his letter in the following terms:—'My private secretary and friend, Samy Bey, did not go to Constantinople on a political mission. The object of his journey was to compliment his Highness in my name on account of the noble child which God in his goodness has deigned to grant him. But as Samy Bey is my secretary and friend, and knows my most private thoughts, he was authorized to reply in my name to any propositions which the Porte might have to make to him for the final termination of the differences which severely afflict the Ottoman empire. The dismissal of Khosrew Pacha permitted him to believe that an arrangement was possible. But I have just had communicated to me a note from the Four Powers, who threaten to force me to abandon Syria. I consider this European intervention not only as an offence to Mussulman dignity, but also as an attempt upon the existence of the Ottoman empire, which I think it my duty as a good Mussulman to resist. I declare *by God, and by the aid of God*, that my intention never was to disturb the Ottoman empire, nor to embarrass the government of his Highness. I declare that I have the most profound respect for my Lord and Master Sultan Abdul Medjid, and that amongst the whole of the subjects he has not one more devoted or more faithful than myself. I know that the independence of the Ottoman Empire is assailed, and I declare that I will resist with all my force. I have withdrawn the regular troops from the Hedjaz, and left only the irregulars, which will, I hope, suffice for the defence of the Holy cities, and the protection of the pilgrims. I am fortifying (here follow the names of several towns of Syria and Egypt), and am resolved to defend myself to the last extremity, for the defence of Islamism itself is concerned. It is possible that I may fall in the conflict, but I will at least have the consolation of dying for the cause of religion and the prophet.'"

The *Quotidienne* asserts that government has received a telegraphic despatch, announcing an irruption of Abdel Kader with his troops into the province of Constantina.

"We are assured," says the *Siècle* (a journal which supports Ministers), "that the French fleet has sailed for the coast of Syria, in order to be near the probable scene of events."—Advices from Toulon, quoted by the *Commerce*, state that the four ships under Admiral de Rosamel, together with the Jena, and the Scipion and Souverain, which two vessels are nearly ready, have been ordered to sail for the Levant.

[FROM THE MONITEUR PARISIEN.]

STRIKE OF THE WORKMEN.

In the course of Wednesday numerous attempts were made to seduce the workmen employed by M. Pihet, the engineer in the Avenue Parmentier, to leave their work; but they refused till five in the afternoon, when about 500 or 600 of the dissatisfied workmen made an invasion upon the premises, and at last succeeded in enticing or forcing them away. Three *sergens-de-ville*, who endeavoured to oppose the irruption, were thrown down, trampled under foot, and stabbed with knives or poignards. Two of them were mortally wounded, and the two others very seriously injured.—From an early hour yesterday morning, a great number of workmen were seen proceeding towards the Plain of Pantin, where it was intended to hold a large meeting. By the middle of the day an immense number had assembled, variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000, but the former number was probably nearest the truth. Every precaution was taken by the police authorities to disperse the assemblage, and finding that their repeated summonses were unattended to, they were at length obliged to direct a charge to be made on the assembled multitude by the mounted Municipal Guards and cavalry, who were in readiness to act if required, by which about a dozen were wounded, and a good number arrested. All the posts at the barriers in that neighbourhood were [illegible] strengthened, and a strong party of the National Guard of La Villette were assembled at the Mairie [illegible]. During the afternoon the Faubourgs St. Martin, St. Denis, and the neighbouring thoroughfares, were thickly placarded with an Avis from the Prefect of Police, which will be found below. A meeting, but to a smaller extent, was attempted during the evening on the plain of Saint Denis but the men were readily dispersed, and afterwards joined those assembled at Pantin. During the whole afternoon a number of workmen continued assembled in the Faubourgs St. Martin and St. Denis, but they were not in number sufficient to require the notice of the police, and were suffered to saunter about unmolested. A heavy storm of rain, which fell about half-past six, speedily sent them to their homes.

[FROM GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.]

The following notice from the Prefect of the Police was posted up yesterday throughout Paris:—

"For several days the workmen of different trades have assembled in great numbers in public places to deliberate among themselves on conditions they wish to impose upon the builders or chiefs of various establishments in trade. They have attempted to induce and even to constrain by violence such of their comrades as were unwilling to join their designs. The Prefect of Police feels it to be his duty to remind them that their meetings are contrary to order, and injurious to their own interests, as they have for their object acts and deliberations punishable by the laws, and may lead them into serious offences, and sometimes into grave crimes. The Prefect of Police again farther reminds them that every convention between master and workman ought to be founded on mutually free assent; that no workman has a right to contract for another, nor impose upon him terms on which he is to work. The right of every one, maintained by the law, is to treat for himself alone. The workmen may be assured that in such assemblages and deliberations in common the influence of bad men predominates over those who are sensible and industrious, and that the good are always the dupes of those who are either debauched or incapable—the able paying for those who are not. In fine, a suspension of work is a great misfortune to them and to their families, and an irreparable evil to all. Therefore let all honest and discreet workmen separate themselves immediately from all these coalitions, which are expressly forbidden by the laws; let them return to their work, and take care not to leave it. Let them be assured that the magistrates will watch over them, and will defend them against those who may threaten or attempt to seduce them. They will be protected in the freedom of their work. As to those who may, after this present warning, continue to assemble, let them know that they will expose themselves to be treated with all the severity which justice and the law command. They will, wherever they may appear, find the armed force ready to disperse their assemblages; those who may resist the commands of the authorities will be arrested and brought to trial. Measures will also be taken against all those who have no known domicile, or regular papers. Every workman convicted of attempting to seduce any of his comrades will be excluded from being employed in any of the public works. Whoever shall have attempted to prevent another from working, or shall enter any workshop, with the intent of carrying away by force any of his comrades, will be delivered over to the tribunals. Every disorder will be severely put down.

"G. DELESSERT."

A deputation of the syndical chamber of contractors for mason's work, appointed at a general meeting of the trade, was received yesterday morning by the Prefect of Police, and presented to him the draft of an address which they had drawn up for the journeymen masons. This document, in its first portion, argues with the men upon the injustice they do themselves when they demand an uniform price for the good as well as the indifferent workmen, and upon the disadvantages they would labour under if the piece system were changed for constant journeywork. It assures the men that they do not understand their true interest in demanding that the *tacherons*, or middle-men, should be removed from between them and their masters; and it terminates with the following sensible advice:—

"Become not the instruments of your own ruin—no longer lend your ears to perfidious counsels and suggestions. Follow the dictates of your own good sense and of reason, of your own conscientious convictions, and of your interest, which is that you should have what your work deserves. Think of your families, the first victims of a want of honour, who with yourselves will be the victims of the course into which it is wished to lead you. Workmen, you have already lost time—this season for work is passing away fast. Only a few months remain; therefore take advantage of what you have left; for winter will come upon you but too soon. Calculate the savings you have made since your sagacious counsellors, your pretended comrades, have drawn you into a false direction. Calculate those which you may make during the short time which remains for your having a full day's work. Examine and form a just opinion of those who, for the last fortnight, have been your guides; consider what is their connection with you, what they have in common with you, the sentiments and interests which dictate the advice they give you; ascertain whether they are the original authors of it, or whether they have received it from others, and are only intermediaries. Examine and judge of those counsels which we, who know you, and whom you know, are now giving. Choose between us, follow your own sense and reason, and your own conscientious convictions."

[FROM THE GAZETTE DES TRIBUNAUX.]

"Yesterday, by five in the morning, [illegible] were assembled at Vaugirard, Passy, Saint Mandé and the Abattoir of Ménilmontant, and in the midst of them were the ringleaders haranguing the mass, and exciting their minds. In the meantime a body of 1,200 locksmiths and blacksmiths were scouring the different workshops of the diligence offices, waggon-offices, &c., in order to ascertain whether all work had been suspended; the labourers who are working on the road, near the Arc de Triomphe, were compelled to abandon their work, and a considerable number of carpenters proceeded to the Orleans railway to prevent the men from working, where they insulted the police-officer who addressed them. At the manufactory of arms of M. Pihet, in the Avenue Parmentier, which was invaded by from 300 to 400 workmen, M. Lhomond, the commissary of police, who had proceeded thither in great haste, with three sergens-de-ville, had hardly entered, when they were surrounded and assailed by the workmen. The commissary who had imprudently neglected to bring with him a detachment of sixty Municipal Guards, whom he had stationed in reserve at the abattoir which is near the spot, went out to fetch them, for the purpose of rescuing the sergens-de-ville. Although he returned as rapidly as possible, he was not in time to prevent an atrocious act of violence against the sergens de ville. One of them, an old soldier named Signol, who is the father of five children, was stabbed three times in the breast with poignard-knives, and the wounds were deep and severe. Another sergent-de-ville, named Petit, was stabbed four times; one of the wounds was in the abdomen, the others were in the right side. The other sergent-de-ville, Mazy, was less severely wounded, but all three were at the same time lying on the ground bathed in their blood. Whilst in this state they were inhumanly trampled upon and kicked in the face. When the commissary returned with the armed force, these unfortunate men gave scarcely any signs of life. Mazy, who was the least severely wounded, was taken to the Hospital Saint Louis, and no apprehensions are entertained as to his life. Signol, who was conveyed to the same hospital, is mortally wounded. As to Petit, notwithstanding the dreadful character of his wounds, a slight hope is entertained that he will be saved. Several arrests were made. One hundred and forty spinners and other workmen engaged in the cotton trade are confined at the Prefecture of Police, and many others of different branches of trade are in the hands of justice. Upon many of those who were arrested were found sums of money, which, from their amount, corresponded but little with their appearance, and with the rate of wages they had been receiving. Some had as much as 120 francs each, part of which was in gold. There were also found at the lodgings of some of those who had taken a prominent part in the disturbances, and who were arrested at home, tickets for provisions to be given to workmen who are seduced away from their work. Of the workmen who assembled at Pantin, some, when dispersed, returned to Paris by Romainville, Bagnolet, and Ménilmontant. Others went to Bondy; but the greater number returned by a circuitous route. Some, who were obstinate, and would not retire, but made a show of resistance to the cavalry, received some blows from the flat of the sword. We understand that the Minister of Justice has given orders for the proceedings against the offenders who are in custody to be so expedited that they may be brought to trial without delay."

[FROM THE DROIT.]

A considerable assemblage of workmen took place yesterday near Saint Ouen, and a regiment of cavalry was sent out against them. According to one of the letters of convocation which was seized, it appears that they intended to visit the workshops of the railways, in order to compel the workmen employed there to join them, but, we are informed, that to prevent riot, these workshops had been closed, and all labour suspended. In the evening of yesterday meetings were held on the Boulevard St. Denis and the adjoining streets. Numerous horse and foot patrols of the Municipal Guard were on the spot, and several persons were arrested. It was found necessary to make the legal summonses before the workmen would disperse. Deputations from different branches of the operatives of Lyons arrived in Paris on Wednesday. They say that they are not come to join the workmen of Paris, and make protests in the streets; but it is said that they are charged by their comrades at Lyons to demand that each branch of trade may be represented in the Chamber by a deputy. The Board of Master Carpenters (Chambre des Menuisiers) have published a declaration, stating that the demand presented in an anonymous paper circulated by the journeymen carpenters of Paris, does not appear to have emanated from the majority, but from a small minority of the workmen; that the majority of the workmen [illegible] deplore the disorders excited by a few agitators, and [illegible]

the general assembly of master carpenters feel that they have no authority to interdict the practice of *marchandage*, which, whatever defects it may have, cannot be abolished without attacking the principle of the the liberty of trade. They add, that they cannot fix the price of day labour without violating the law against combination, and also attacking the same principle of freedom; and conclude by inviting all master carpenters, conformably with the wishes of the majority of the workmen, to keep their workshops open as heretofore.

The following letter has been addressed to the *Courrier Français* by the Chairman of the Reform dinner at Chatillon and several other persons present on that occasion:—

"Sir—You pretend that the cry of *Mort aux Anglais* was uttered after the Radical meeting at Chatillon, and you take this occasion to accuse the Reformists of a barbarism unworthy of our age. You were so little certain of the fact, that you said you wished the *National* might be able to contradict it; and yet, before your wish could be answered, you represent 6,000 citizens assembled to promote an object of public interest as so many savages, ready to rush upon the English residing in Paris. In these few lines there are a falsehood and a calumny. We, who were present at the banquet, and therefore comprised in your odious insinuations, reply to the falsehood by a positive denial. The fact stated by you is false. As to the calumny, we leave it to be appreciated by all right-minded men."

The interdiction of communication with Prince Louis Napoleon, and the other prisoners involved in the attempt at Boulogne, has been removed, and several persons were yesterday admitted to visit them at the Conciergerie. We learn that the Prince is in good health, and is preparing for his defence with perfect self-possession. The *Capitole* thinks it certain that the trial will commence on the 25th instant.

BOURSE—PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPT. 4.

HALF-PAST THREE.—There have been no new defaulters to-day; the payment of differences has been pretty regular. The market opened rather firm. For money, no advance took place in the Five per Cents. of 45c., the closing price being 113f. 45c., and yesterday 113f.; the Three per Cents. opened at 79f. 50c., but declined to 79f. 35c. For the Account, the Three per Cents. opened at 79f. 50c., improved to 79f. 75c., and remain 79f. 40c.; the Five per Cents. opened at 113f. 15c., rose to 113f. 75c., and closed at 113f. 50c.: this advance is owing to rather more tranquillity amongst the working people. The Bank of France advanced 10f., the last price being 3170f.; Laffitte Bank 1065f., shares at 1005f.; the 5,000f. shares 5120f.; the Belgian Bank declined 20f., remain 935f.; Five per Cent. Belgian steady at 101f.; Spanish Actives improved to 23¾, [illegible] better; Passive, 6c.; Neapolitan Bonds declined 15c., remain 100f. 40c.; Romans, 100¼. In Railway Shares no material difference; St. Germain, 612f. 50c.; Versailles Right Bank, 460f.; Versailles Left Bank, 302f. 50c.; Orleans, 467f. 50c.; Strasburg, 357f. 50c.

	First Price.	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Last Price.
French 5 per Cents.	113 25	113 40	113 25	113 40
3 per Cent.	79 80	79 35	79 35	79 35
Bank of France	3165	3175	3165	3170
Laffitte Bank 1,000f. Shares	1065	1065	1065	1065
5,000f. Shares	5150	5120	5120	5105
Belgian Bank	930	950	935	935
5 per Cents.	101¾	188	100¾	101
Spanish Actives	23¾	23¾	23½	23¾
Passive	5¾	6	5¾	6
New Deferred	1¾	12	11¾	12
Neapolitan	100	100 25	100	100 25
RAILWAY SHARES.				
St. Germain	612 50	612 50	610	612 50
Versailles, R. B.	460	462 50	460	460
L. B.	302 50	302 50	302 50	302 50
Orleans	465	467 50	465	467 50
Strasburg to Bâle	352 50	357 50	352 50	357 50
FOR THE ACCOUNT.				
French 3 per Cents.	79 10	79 75	79 30	79 40
5 per Cents.	113 15	113 75	113 15	113 50
Neapolitan	100 40	100 50	100 40	100 50
Do. 5 per Cents.	69	69	68 90	69
RAILWAY SHARES.				
St. Germain	607 50	610	607 50	610 50
Versailles, R. B.	465	465	465	465
L. B.	300	300	300	300
Strasburg to Bâle	352 50	360	352 50	357 50
Orleans	465	465	465	465

BOURSE—PARIS, SATURDAY, SEPT. 5.

HALF-PAST THREE.—At the opening of the Bourse the securities were firm, but they gave way about three o'clock. For money the Five per Cents. opened at 113f. 60c., declined to 113f. 40c., and remained at 113f. 50c. The Four per Cents., 102f. 75c. The Three per Cents. opened at 79f. 45c., fell to 79f. 20c., and closed at 79f. 35c. For the account the Five per Cents. opened at 113f. 65c., and closed at 113f. 45c.; and the Three per Cents., which were at the beginning of the Bourse 79f. 50c., became finally at 79f. 10c. settlers. Bank of France has been done at 3175, and left at 3165. Laffitte Bank 1,000f. shares, 1065f.; ditto 5,000f. shares, 5140f. 50c. Belgian Bank, 930. Five per Cent. Belgian, 101f. Three per Cent. Belgian 68f. 75c. The Spanish Active has advanced ¼, being 23¾. Passive, 6. Three per Cent. Portuguese, 22. Neapolitan Bonds [illegible] and 5c., finished at 100f. 5c. Romans, 100¾. In Railway Shares, St. Germain declined 10f., remains 602f. 50c. Versailles R.B. are 10f. lower, finishes at 450f.; the L.B. 5f. lower, is now 297f. 50c. Orleans, 5f. lower; [illegible] 50c., Strasburg without variation, at 352f.

	First Price.	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Last Price.
French 5 per Cents.	113 60	113 60	113 40	113 50
4 per Cents.	102 75	102 75	102 75	102 75
3 per Cents.	79 35	79 35	79 20	79 35
Bank of France	3175	3175	3165	3165
Laffitte Bank 1,000f. Shares	1065	1065	1065	1065
5,000f. Shares	5140	5145	5140	5140 50
Belgian Bank	935	935	930	930
5 per Cents.	101	101	101	101
3 per Cents.	68	69	68 75	68 75
Spanish Actives	23¾	23¾	23½	23¾
Passive	6	6	6	6
Old Deferred	6	6	6	6
[illegible]	100	100 5	100	100 5
Portuguese 3 per Cents.	22	22	22	22
Roman	100¾	[illegible]	100¾	100¾
RAILWAY SHARES.				
St. Germain	602 50	602 50	600	602 50
Versailles, R. B.	450	450	450	450
L. B.	297 50	302 50	297 50	297 50
Orleans	465	465	460	460
Strasburg to Bâle	355	355	352 50	352 50
FOR THE ACCOUNT.				
French Three per Cents.	79 50	79 50	79 10	79 10
Five per Cents.	113 75	113 65	113 35	113 45
Bank of France	3165	3165	3170	3170
Neapolitan	100 40	100 40	100 40	100 40
Belgian Five per Cents.	101	101	101	101
[illegible]	68 75	69	68 65	69
RAILWAY SHARES FOR MONEY.				
St. Germain, ex dividend	600	602 50	600	602 50
Versailles, L. B.	295	300	295	310
Strasburg to Bâle	355	358	352 50	352 50
Orleans	465	465	460	460

MONEY MARKET AND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY.

The English funds were wholly neglected to-day till just before the close of business, when Consols for the Account, which had been previously quoted at the sellers, receded to 89¾, at which they closed.

The Share Market was heavy to-day, and prices are rather lower.

Spanish Actives have again declined a shade, although very little business was transacted, the closing quotation being 24¼ to ½, and in the other foreign securities very few transactions took place.

All are at a loss how to act in the present posture of affairs, and are still more puzzled by the state of things in Paris produced by the meetings of the workmen in and around the capital. Until the result of the strikes of the Parisian workmen is known, and the arrival of the overland mail, which is most anxiously looked for, it is impossible to know how to direct operations. The funds are, therefore, heavy, and we have had scarcely any business doing to-day. We have more than once alluded to the subject of the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas by Great Britain—a step which was adopted some time since by France, and followed up by an international treaty between that republic and France. The other day, in noticing some remarks of the American press, we mentioned we had reason to believe that they originated in the circumstance of Mr. Pakenham having offered his friendly offices to bring about an arrangement between the two Republics, which had been favourably received by the Mexican authorities. It has always been understood that Texas was willing to take upon itself a proportion of the Mexican foreign debt, as the price of its recognition as an independent state by this country; and that the sum of one million sterling had actually been as good as offered by a Texian envoy. We have received the following communication on this subject from a correspondent:—

"To the EDITOR of the MORNING CHRONICLE.

"London, Sept. 5, 1840.

"Sir—You have recently referred, as well as other papers, to the active mediation by Lord Palmerston in settling matters between Mexico and the Texas. When General Hamilton, the envoy for Texas, was in London, he was ready to have made some public declaration—in case Lord Palmerston would have acknowledged the independence of Texas—that his government was willing to redeem, in hard dollars, one million sterling of the Mexican foreign debt. Lord Palmerston, it was well understood, was made acquainted with the offer, but, notwithstanding this fact, and although the Mexican government has appropriated duties in Vera Cruz and Tampico sufficient to pay the interest on the debt when the arrangements are completed, you would only be following up your constant and able exertions in favour of the holders generally of foreign securities, by strongly recommending to the committee to address Lord Palmerston on the subject, and to entreat his lordship, in the mediation now going on between Mexico and Texas, or on the acknowledgment by England of Texas, that the one million sterling be stipulated for, as the condition on which such mediation or acknowledgment will be granted. The territory of Texas is pledged by deed to the bondholders, and the bondholders have, therefore, high grounds for insisting on these terms. It was stated by the Texian envoy, that Texas could raise a sufficient loan on her increasing customs, without coming on the English market, for the purpose of cancelling, by hard cash, one million sterling of the Mexican debt.

"There is no doubt, if the attention of Lord Palmerston is fully drawn to the subject, that, under his able management, the million will be secured to the Mexican bondholders.

"VERITAS."

Our correspondent justly observes, that an "the territory of Texas is pledged by deed to the bondholders." Lord Palmerston has good grounds for stipulating that the English creditors should participate in the benefit of the recognition of Texian independence, should that measure be deemed expedient by her Majesty's Government; and we hope that his suggestions may meet with attention in the proper quarter.

By her Majesty's packet Swift Jamaica papers of the 29th July have been received, but they are only five days later than those previously received, and are quite barren of news. An alarming fire had taken place near Spanish Town, and fears were at one time entertained for the safety of the town, the fire having spread over a considerable space of ground. By the exertions of the 2d West India regiment, assisted by the negroes, it was at length subdued, after burning about three hours and a half, clearing off about ten acres of land.

The following act of generosity on the part of Sir Charles Metcalfe, is taken from the *St. Jago Gazette* of the 25th of July:—"A society has been, within a few months since, formed by the exertions of a Mr. Peid, of Spanish Town, a respectable coloured old gentleman, and others of his friends, entitled, 'The Union Benevolent Society.' The object of this society is to render assistance to sick and needy persons, and is to be supported by yearly subscriptions and voluntary donations. Applications having been made to his Excellency the Governor, he has expressed his high approbation of the objects contemplated by the association, by becoming its patron, and subscribing £100 per annum to its support." Porto Rico had been visited by a hurricane on the 16th of July, but no damage appears to have been done. The island was still suffering from a severe drought, and scarcely a day elapsed without some pasture or cane piece being on fire. The island press continues to advocate the subject of "Immigration" as the only means of saving the colonists from annihilation, and of affording them some slight chance to compete with slave countries. They dwell, however, with great gratification on the discussion which took place in Parliament upon the low duty paid on slave-grown coffee imported into England *via* the Cape of Good Hope, and say that the feeling of distrust that had long existed in the mother country is fast dying away.

The *Barbadian* of the 15th ult. says that the heavy and almost incessant rains which had fallen in that island had completely changed the face of the country, and must cheer the hearts of the planters, and of course of every one else, as nothing could be more gratifying than the prospect of abundant food and a large crop of sugar.

The *Guiana Reformer* of the 10th of July has a leading article relative to the alleged encroachment of the Brazilians upon a portion of the territory of British Guiana, to the astounding extent of at least two-thirds of what has been heretofore considered British Guiana. The affair is very badly related in the colonial paper, but it would appear that this alarming invasion had been made by a Brazilian corporal's guard into the country possessed by the Macusi Indians, on the Brazilian frontier. The circumstance has evidently originated from a slave-hunting expedition, and whether the object of the search was to recover runaways or not, it is alike deserving of attention. Besides the illegal attempt to carry off Indians from British territory, whether slave born or not, the affair seems to be aggravated by the expulsion of a church of England missionary, and it will no doubt be investigated by the Colonial-office. We fear that the Demerara planters have been callous towards the protection of the aborigines since the squabbles with the executive about emancipation; and that the Indians were better defended from the predatory incursions of their white and red skinned neighbours under their Dutch masters than they have been of late years. The present governor of the colony has done every thing in his power to improve their condition, but his exertions do not appear to have been supported by the members of the Court of Policy.

Consols for the Account closed at 90¼; ditto for Money, 89¾ to ⅞; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 98 to ⅛; Exchequer Bills, 16s. to 18s. premium.

Spanish Actives, 24¼ to ½; Deferred, 11¼ to ½; Passive, 5¾ to 6; Portuguese Five per Cents., 34 to ½; ditto Three per Cents., 22 to ½; Dutch Five per Cents., 101 to ½; ditto Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 51¼ to ½; Belgian, 99 to 100; Columbian, 23¾ to 24¼; Mexican, 27¾ to 8; Peruvian, 14 to 16; and Brazilian, 79½ to 80½.

Birmingham (old), 73 to 5 prem.; ditto (¼ shares), 20 to 21; South Western, 53¾ to 4¼ per share; Great Western, 21 to 2 prem.; Manchester and Birmingham, 13 to 11 dis.; Birmingham and Derby, 28 to 6 dis.; Manchester and Leeds, 24 to 31 prem.; Gosport Junction, 3 to 4 prem.; Brighton, 10 to 9½ dis.; Blackwall, 1 to ½ dis.; London and Greenwich, 8¼ to 7¼ per share.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Red., shut	India Stock, 250
3 per Cent. Cons., 89⅞ ⅞	Ditto Bonds, 5 1d's.
3½ per Cent. Anns., 1818, shut	Consols for Acct., Oct. 14, 89⅞ 90
3½ per Cent. Red., shut	[illegible]
3½ per Cent. New, 98⅛ ⅛	Exchequer Bill's £1,000, 18 16 pm.
Long Anns., exp. Jan. 5, 1860, 13 1-16 1-8 div.	Ditto, £500, 18 16 pm.
Ditto 30 Years, exp. Oct. 10, 1859, 12⅜	Ditto, Small, 18 18 16 pm.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian, 79¾	Russian, 113¾ ¾
Ditto Acc., 80 79¾	Spanish, 24¾
Columbian, 6 per Cent., 1824, 23¾ 24¼	Ditto Acc., 24¾ ¾ ¾ ¾
Mexican 5 per Ct. Deferred, 28	Ditto Deferred, 11¾
Ditto 5 per Ct. Consold. 1837, 28¾	Ditto [illegible] 31½
Portuguese 5 per Cent., New Acc., 34¾	Ditto Acc., 31¾

RAILWAYS.

Birmingham and Gloucester, 58	Lond. and Blackwall, 10¾
Bristol and Exeter, 33	Lond. & Birmingham, 163 4
Eastern Counties, 10 ¾	Lond. & Greenwich, 8¾
Great Western, 85¾ 6¼	Lond. & South Western, 54
Ditto New, 35	Lond. & Croydon Trunk, 11¾
Gosport Junction, 23	Midland Counties, 71¾ 1¾
Lond. and Brighton, 25¾ ¾ ¾	South Eastern and Dover, 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cata Branca, 30	Colonial Bank, 37¾
Real del Monte Unreg., 5	

LONDON TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.—There was little passing to-day in the colonial markets, but prices were steady for most articles. The imports were light. The auctions declared for next week are of little moment.

TEA.—The demand was dull to-day for Free Trade, but no further reduction in prices was submitted to. Company's Congou offered at 2s 2d cash.

TALLOW.—A fair amount of business was transacted in P. Y. Candle to-day, and prices were firm at 52s 9d to 53s per cwt.

THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

BARNSLEY.—An improvement in the linen is gradually taking place here. The dull season has commenced, and a tolerably brisk trade through may be anticipated, which we sincerely hope will be realised.

BRADFORD.—The demand for Orleans cloth and figured and fancy goods is very considerable; other articles are dull of sale. There is no alteration in the Yarn Market to-day. The Wool Market is exceedingly quiet. In prices there is no alteration from last week, yet consumers purchase sparingly, and appear to await the result of the present Wool sales at Bristol.

HYDE.—Trade is gradually improving here, but although operatives have mostly full employment, wages are very low, and the remuneration of the manufacturers is very trifling.

HUDDERSFIELD.—This was a fair average market. Buyers were numerous, and new goods were bought up freely, but prices are not improved. In the warehouses during the week there has been considerable activity, and but for the low prices, it might be said that a prosperous business is doing. Wools remain firm, and some sorts are looking up. The principal demand is in middle and low priced Woollens, plain and fancy, and light fancy goods of a superior texture.

HOLMFIRTH.—Business in this district is better, and considerable improvement has taken place in the general trade. Fancy goods are most in demand, but manufacturers of plain and common twilled cloth have not much demand, but mostly things wear a more favourable aspect than at this time last year; and if the harvest prove bountiful, a brisk autumn trade may be anticipated, and will renovate the spirit of the manufacturers, and place our industrious manufacturers in a better situation.

HALIFAX.—A fair amount of business was transacted in our piece market to-day, but prices did not improve. Combing Wools have had an average amount of business, but no material change in prices. The demand in the yarn market has been more extensive, and late prices fully supported. Middle wethers are 12l. per pack; short wools remain the same. Noils and brokes 9l. 15s. per pack.

LEEDS.—There has been no improvement in our Cloth-hall this week for goods of a general description, and the market continues to be very scantily supplied with such as are calculated for the season; indeed, we scarcely ever knew the stock in the Cloth-halls worse assorted than at present. The quantity of goods taken out of the Cloth-halls, both on Saturday and on Tuesday, was in consequence much below an average. Business has been a little more lively in the warehouses this week than for some weeks previous.

MANCHESTER.—Since this day se'nnight up to Tuesday this market was much the same, but since then an improvement has been visible, the merchants were more inclined to purchase, and some extensive sales at improving rates were effected for the lower qualities of hand-loom goods, whilst for the best qualities of 7-8th power-loom printers, sales were made on easier terms. Exporters of yarns continue to purchase largely, but without any change. Prices are very firm. In the warehouses a good business has been doing in all kinds of finished goods.

OLDHAM.—The short time system is almost totally given up here; cotton spinners and power-loom weavers have generally full employment, but on account of the coupling of the jennies, many spinners have been thrown out of work, and the township is heavily pressed on by the poor for parochial relief.

NEWTON-MOOR.—In the Cotton factories operatives have almost full employment, but low wages; indeed, the remuneration of the manufacturers is very small; trade is gradually improving.

ROCHDALE.—The increased demand for Flannels manifested last Monday has been fully maintained to-day. The market has been well attended, and many pieces have been sold at rather better prices. There is no much change in the Wool market; the demand is tolerably good at steady prices.

STOCKPORT.—The power-loom weaving is improving, yet many families are in a very depressed state, not being able to get work. Persons from other towns have got their work during the late turn-out, which has caused great distress, and will long be remembered.

We believe that Dr. SHUTTLEWORTH, warden of New College, Oxford, is to be the new Bishop of Chichester.—*Observer.*

The Hon. JOHN ALLEYNE BECKLES, senior member of council in Barbadoes, and late president of the island, died there on the 14th of July, having been attacked by a sudden fit of apoplexy while in the enjoyment of apparent good health.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

Morning Chronicle Office, Half-past Three.

We receive by extraordinary express the *Moniteur Parisien* of Saturday night, which contains the following important, though not unexpected news from Madrid. The QUEEN'S advisers have been labouring to produce an insurrection, and they have provoked it. The following is from the *Moniteur*:—

By a royal decree, dated Valencia, Aug. 28, the new Spanish Ministry is composed as follows:—

M. CORTAZAR, Minister of Justice and President of the Council.

General XAVIER ASPIROZ, Minister of War.

ANTONIO Y ZAYAS, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

FERMIN ARLETA, Minister of the Interior.

ARMERO, Minister of Marine.

SECADES, Minister of Finance, *ad interim.*

As soon as the formation of this Ministry, which belongs to the majority of the Cortes, was known in Madrid, the municipality declared itself *en permanence* on the 1st Sept. The national militia took up arms, and occupied the principal posts. The Captain-General, ALDAMA, received a discharge, which killed his horse, and wounded his aid-de-camp. He took up a position at the Retiro, with two battalions, a squadron, and several pieces of artillery. The political chief, BURRENO, was arrested, and confined in the Hotel de Villa. Notwithstanding the events of the day, the aspect of Madrid was tranquil in the evening of the 1st of September.

The *Moniteur* says, on the subject of the Parisian strike, "A part of the workmen who had struck these latter days resumed work to-day; but, on the other hand, several *ateliers* that hitherto kept working have been deserted."

According to the *Messager*, M. CORTAZAR is a friend of ISTURIZ, and president of the Royal Court of Valladolid, as well as deputy for Zamora. ASPIROZ is under the orders of O'DONNELL, and was bred in France; he is not to be mistaken for ANTONIO ASPIROZ. ZAYAS is not a deputy. He was once Chargé d'Affaires in Belgium, and was clerk in the Foreign-office at the moment of his nomination.

The workmen of Paris are not quite quiet, and collected in large numbers on Saturday, seeming to expect concessions; but they carefully avoided violence.

The India mail put into Toulon on Friday, the 4th, from whence it probably went round to Marseilles; consequently it may be immediately expected in London.

COURT CIRCULAR.

WINDSOR—SUNDAY.

The Royal party came from the Castle to St. George's Chapel this morning in the following order:—The Queen, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess of Hohenlohe in the first carriage; the Princess Teresa, the Countess of Charlemont, and Lady C. Dundas in the second carriage; and the Hon. Miss Cavendish, Hon. Miss Cocks, Baroness Lehzen, and Mad. de Hugel in the last carriage; while the gentlemen all walked to attend the service. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. C. Proby, who took his text from Corinthians, 2d epistle, chap. 5, v. 7: "For we walk by faith, and not by sight." The Rev. Mr. C. Knyvett took the first part of the duty; Dr. Hobart and Rev. C. Proby officiated at the communion. Dr. J. O. Elvey presided at the organ.

Baroness Spaeth attended divine service at the Catholic chapel at Spittal.

The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by all the visitors and members of the royal suite, came upon the terrace of the Castle this afternoon, the parterre being occupied by a very great concourse of people, both residents and visitors. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness promenaded there some time.

Prince Albert rode out on horseback yesterday, attended by Major-General Sir C. Bowater; and in the evening her Majesty and the usual party took their accustomed airing in open phaetons and carriages in the Great Park.

Viscount Palmerston and Lord John Russell arrived yesterday; and the Honourable Colonel Cavendish and Mr. George E. Anson had the honour of joining the royal dinner party.

Sir James Clark arrived this morning at the Castle, and returned to town this evening.

The royal dinner party this evening will consist only of the parties staying at the Castle.

The Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Charlotte Dundas, arrived at her residence Ingestre-house, Belgrave-square, shortly before one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, from Windsor Castle. Her Royal Highness went soon after her arrival to visit the Princess Augusta, at Clarence-house, St. James's, and afterwards went to Kensington. Her Royal Highness, attended by Lady C. Dundas, left Kensington, at half-past three o'clock, on her return to Windsor Castle.

The account of the Princess's health on Saturday was as follows:—

"The Princess Augusta has had another very disturbed night, but since the morning her Royal Highness has had repose, and is somewhat better.

"Clarence House, September 5."

The following account of the health of the Princess Augusta was issued yesterday:—

"The Princess Augusta has passed a tranquil night, but there is no corresponding improvement in her Royal Highness's symptoms.

"Clarence House, September 6."

Her Royal Highness, we regret to state, suffered from pain during the afternoon.

The Duchess of Gloucester visited her Royal Highness yesterday and on Saturday. The Princess Lieven called yesterday to take leave, on her departure for the Continent. The Princess afterwards left Sutherland House for Paris. Among the inquirers after the health of her Royal Highness yesterday and on Saturday were the Turkish Ambassador, the Belgian Minister, and Madame Van der Weyer, the American Minister and Mrs. Stevenson, the Netherlands Minister and Madame Dedel, the Hanoverian Minister, the Austrian Special Minister, the Saxon Minister, the Danish Chargé d'Affaires and Countess Brahe, Major Le Bonne, from Hanover, Baron Bentinck, the Duke of Dorset, Marquess of Conyngham, Marquess and Marchioness of Winchester, Earl of Clarendon, Countess of Mount Norris, Earl and Countess of Tankerville, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount Templetown, Lord Wynford, Lord and Lady Foley, Lady and Miss Quentin, Lady Charlotte Dundas, Lady L. Lowther, Dowager Lady Arden, Lady C. Somerset, Lady F. Somerset, the Dean of Hereford, Rev. Doctors Dakins, Kuper, and Wesley, Colonel Cavendish, and Colonel and Mrs. Bouverie.

The Duchess of Gloucester visited the Duke of Cambridge yesterday.

Lord John Russell left town on Saturday on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

Despatches were sent off on Saturday from the Foreign-office to the British ambassador at Vienna.

Despatches were received on Saturday at the Colonial-office from Sir C. Metcalfe, governor of Jamaica.

We are happy to learn that the subscription to the monument of the late Earl of DURHAM already amounts to upwards of eighteen hundred pounds. In the list of the last few days we noticed the names of the Bishop of DURHAM for thirty guineas, and the Earl of SCARBOROUGH for twenty-five guineas.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

PACIFIC STEAMERS.—Extract of a letter from Captain Peacock, dated on board the, Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steam-vessel Peru, lat. 9 15 N., long. 25 50 W., out fourteen days from Plymouth:—"The Peru has hitherto had a most prosperous voyage, answering in every respect my most sanguine expectations. On leaving Plymouth, we experienced a head wind, with a heavy cross swell, until the evening of the following day, when I ordered the fires to be burnt down, blew out the boilers, and made sail. On this first trial of sailing, although deep, we got seven knots out of her. There was a good deal of swell on, and the vessel occasionally rolled deep; but after a minute investigation of the moveable parts of the funnel I saw no risk in lowering it, and in eight minutes from the commencement I had the gratification to see it snug in the chock, without straining a rivet or a ropeyarn. When the wind died away we had everything in its place again, and the fires alight in four minutes from hauling taught the main gears. The operation elicited the admiration of every one on board, and the correct workmanship of the arrangement reflects the highest credit on Messrs. Miller, Ravenhill, and Co. The funnel, when down in the chock, lies within the level of the paddle-box boats, and at a distance would resemble a long mid-ship gun. It is completely out of the way of working the square mainsail, and when down, the operation of sweeping it is much simplified. We had only one entire day's sailing before getting into the trades, and then only three more. The trade wind was very light, except for two days out of the three, when, with the wind dead aft, with lower topmast, and top-gallant studding sails set, we went eleven knots for four consecutive hours, and in the twenty-four hours ran 225 miles. This was the greatest run under sail; the least was 141, and this was the fifth day of sailing, when near the edge of the variables. We only consume half a ton of coals per hour on the average, and find no difficulty of keeping steam without the additional length of funnel. The Hull coals are excellent, and in my own, as well as in the chief engineer's opinion, are superior to the Llanelly coals. The sails all fit admirably, and the engines work extremely well. The vacuum now exceeds 28 in both. I perceive the great advantage of Sir Wm Burnett's patent solution on the studding-sails and awnings; it will increase their value fifty per cent. I am happy to inform you that my passengers are well, very contented, happy and comfortable, which is daily expressed. I hope to be at Rio on the 26th day, of which there is every prospect at present."

PLAYING THE ENEMY'S GAME.

[FROM THE EXAMINER.]

We find it difficult to comprehend upon what principle of political warfare Mr. O'Connell and the scantling of Irish Liberals who follow him in his present crusade against the act of Union, shape their conduct. It seems to us, we must repeat, that with the game in their own hands, they are committing no less an indiscretion than playing the game of the enemy. If the Tories were the only union party in the state—if the union was the stronghold of Toryism—if by opposing the union Mr. O'Connell made no enemies but the Tories, we could understand the meaning of hoisting the repeal flag. The way to oppose a foe is clearly to assault his posts and fortresses. Thus opposition to the Tories clearly justifies and demands hostility to those laws and establishments which support Tory interests, and maintain and aggrandize Tory power. On this plain principle the Irish Liberals have ever been right in their hostility to the Orange church, the Orange corporations, and every institution and law which shelters or invigorates the Orange system. But is hostility to the legislative union of the countries defensible upon this principle? Is it on the Union that the Tories rely in their prosecution of their tyrannical designs against Irish freedom? Is the union with them or against them when they seek to perpetuate inequalities between the countries—when they withhold from the Irish people their civil rights—when they even attempt the destruction of the entire representative system in that part of the Queen's dominions? On the contrary, the act of Union is one most tenable position in resisting this injustice and these aggressions. We stand on that statute as on a ground of vantage, from which we defy them by argument to drive us; and we feel a just assurance that, resting on the principle of that great settlement, we must ultimately prevail, although an occasional repulse or momentary reverse may delay the triumph.

There cannot be a doubt but that the great bulk—ninety-nine parts out of a hundred—of the Liberal party of these three kingdoms are not only resolute to maintain the Union against any attacks upon it by a deluded section of the popular interest, but regard that settlement as the strongest plea against Tory injustice, and consequently one of the best securities against a Tory restoration. They know that the victory must ultimately be with the party which has the spirit and principle of the Union with it. They know that the way, and the only way, to make the Tories a formidable party is to place them in a position in which they would appear to be the defenders of the empire's integrity.

Observe, then, the effect produced by the detachment in Ireland which suffers itself to be transported by passion and resentment into a cry against the Union. Against whom is the movement made? Not against the Tories at all; altogether against the Liberals. Not against the enemies of Ireland, but against her friends. Not against those who deny Ireland her full measure of rights, but against those who most earnestly assert her title to them. Not against those who defend her franchises, but those who would wrest them from her. Not against Lord Stanley, but against Lord Morpeth. Which party does this movement divide, and therefore enfeeble? Evidently the Liberal. Which does it encourage and strengthen? Just as evidently the Tories.

Because the Tories assail Ireland, there are some Irish politicians who, instead of returning the blow, are so foolish as to strike at their own friends. The plan of the duello is this, Lord Stanley shoots at Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. O'Connell, instead of firing at Lord Stanley, fires at Lord Morpeth. It resembles "the triangular duel" in one of Captain Marryat's novels, only that the Tory combatant has the advantage of firing at both the other parties, and only receiving one fire himself; while the Whig is twice shot at, once by the Tory, and a second time by the Repealer.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The preparations for the meeting are now in a considerable degree of forwardness, and in the course of yesterday three of the sub-committees met at different hours in the Exchange rooms for the dispatch of business. The finance committee, Mr. Leadbetter in the chair, met at twelve o'clock. From the proceedings here, we understand that 2,000l. out of the 3,000l., which is the estimated amount of the expenses, have been raised—still leaving, of course, a deficit of 1,000l., which will be raised by the sale of ladies' tickets, or the voluntary subscriptions of the citizens. This is applicable to the local fund, the objects of which are entirely temporary and local, and, in the present instance, to provide for the preparatory outlay, such as the collection of a mineral museum, of which Glasgow has hitherto been destitute, notwithstanding the rich field for geological research presented by the district; the exhibition of arts and manufactures, the rent of the theatre, the fittings up, &c. It is a rule that members residing more than fifteen miles from Glasgow are entitled to claim one ticket for a lady of their family accompanying them; but as it is known that a large number of them will be accompanied by all the ladies of their families, fears are expressed that the fair ones of Glasgow may be, to a considerable extent, excluded by the necessary preference thus shown to strangers. The committee had no doubt of being able to raise the requisite sum; and they resolved that the citizens should be called on to aid by subscriptions and the purchase of ladies' tickets, until the number of the latter which are allowed to be sold should be exhausted. At the model committee, of which Mr. Hussey is chairman, it was explained that 500l. had been granted them by the finance committee; and there was every reason to believe that the collection would be worthy of this great manufacturing capital. The committee had not decided upon a large room for the exhibition; but they were in treaty, and powers were granted to a committee to come to an arrangement immediately. Mr. Edington was chairman in the museum committee, in which details were given of the advanced state of their proceedings; and the members spoke with much interest of the geological excursion to Arran, on Saturday, the 19th of September. The directors of the Glasgow and Ayr railway have offered accommodation on that occasion for seventy-two gentlemen (as great a number as the directors can accommodate without breaking faith with the public), who will be conveyed free to Ardrossan in the morning, at which place a steamer will be in waiting to take them to Arran. At the island a number of ponies belonging to the tenantry of the Duke of Hamilton will be in readiness to carry the members wherever the strata is interesting and the footway sure; others will sail round the shore in the steamer, and a third party, mayhap, may be pleased to ascend the summit of the lofty Goatfel. The party will be entertained to breakfast and dinner by the princely hospitality of his grace, and will have the opportunity of returning to Glasgow in the evening. The arrangements for the accommodation and convenience of the strangers are, we understand, of a very complete kind. On Friday and Monday evenings there will be promenades in the Royal Exchange Rooms. On Tuesday the association dinner will be held in the Theatre Royal. It is presumed that it will dine fully [illegible]; and the ladies will be admitted to the boxes. We believe there will be an ample supply of venison from the moors and parks of Breadalbane. The concluding general meeting will take place on Wednesday evening. Such are a few of the arrangements which have been made for an occasion on which Glasgow will receive a greater number of distinguished strangers than have ever been within her bounds.

The following are amongst the foreigners who have accepted the invitations of the association:—The American Ambassador; Professor Quetelet, of Brussels; Professor Lamont, Royal Observatory, Munich; Dr. Mohr, professor of natural philosophy, Coblentz; Dr. Ettling, of Giessen; Professor G. R. Bunsen, University of Marburg; Dr. Kurschner, University of Marburg; Professor Schubart, of Berlin; Mons. Lecanu, professor of practical pharmacy, Paris; M. Elie de Beaumont, Paris; and probably M. le Duc de Cazes. The French ambassador has also expressed his wish to be present, if public business will permit. Almost all the public buildings, &c., of Glasgow will be open to the inspection of the members, and various private establishments, which may well repay the visit. We understand, too, that the Duke of Hamilton, the Marquess of Breadalbane, and the Earl of Eglinton, will grant permission to all the gentlemen who may wish to see their grounds and policies. The duke and the noble marquess have been at much pains of late in collecting mineral specimens for the exhibition from all that is rare, interesting, and valuable in their respective districts; and part of these have already been received by the secretary.—*Glasgow Herald, Aug. 28.*

Some of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S followers have retained their enmity to him ever since the remote period of 1819; and currency subjects are not those on which enmity is the least bitter or the least durable in this country. A far larger portion date their detestation on further back than 1829; but the subject of difference which made that year memorable is of a nature to ensure uninterrupted discord and life-long aversion between the parties, even though PEEL should live to be a PARR and his followers be all JENKINSES. On one point only can this statesman hope that his adherents will be faithful; he may calculate unerringly on the fidelity of their hate. On one thing only can he steadily rely—that they will never place reliance upon him more. The bond that unites them to him is as strong as distrust and resentment can make it. The only solid advantage he has, in this condition, is, that they who call him their chief do not even condescend to conceal their implacable dislike; they deem his character to be as bad, and find their own memories so good, that they scorn dissimulation, and revel in the full enjoyment of "insurrection." It has been his destiny since 1829 to fall upon a system which is rather one of aggravation than atonement. Whether as a reformer of the church or a tolerator of the poor-laws—as the grudging abolisher of Orange corporations, or the unskilful and baffled negotiator for cabinet honours when they were really within reach—we find him equally ill-fated and unfortunate; his penitence unavailing, and his punishment unremitting. The Tories who cheer him during his speech abuse him at the end of it. His admirers and supporters, at the close of every session, are found dividing their energies between endeavours to show that the Liberals have betrayed the country, and that the Tory leader has abetted them in their wickedness. Every year adds heavily to his catalogue of offences. It is his peculiar fate to be cried up as the destined deliverer of the country by the very men who are always denouncing him as its destroyer. His acts, when seen by them in advance, wear the brightest aspect imaginable; but when they turn to look upon them, passed by, the dark, shabby, sordid side is alone presented to their view; they see them as

"Fine tapestry things very grand on one side,
But showing on t'other what rags they are made of."

—*Examiner.*

Lord and Lady LYNDHURST are at Marienbad, in Bohemia, and not at Wolsbaden, as stated in the London papers.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Captain Cater's company, 4th battalion, has been relieved from Purfleet, and will embark for Malta in a few days. Second Captain Burnaby proceeded to Portsmouth on Wednesday last, to take charge of Major Colebrooke's company, 2d battalion, and relieve second Captain Lake, who is appointed adjutant to the 5th battalion, and is to remain at that station until the arrival of second Captain Robertson from Canada. Major Colebrooke is still on sick leave. No arrangements have as yet been made to enable the men to receive their letters free of expense, so that the soldiers of the Royal Artillery continue to pay 50 per cent. more than their brethren of the line, the latter having been recently relieved of this impost by a memorandum from the Horse Guards. Lord Bloomfield has gone on leave, and Colonel Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, K.C.B., has assumed the command of the garrison during the absence of the Lieutenant-General. Previous to his lordship's departure, the following general order was issued by the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge:—

"General Order, August 30, 1840.—The Commandant, with great pride, has received Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge's commands to express to the Royal Artillery, in all its branches, his Royal Highness's entire satisfaction, as well as the high gratification he experienced from the very great perfection this important branch of the service has attained. His Royal Highness was particularly interested in the share taken by the company of gentlemen cadets in the exercises of the day. The commandant begs to assure the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, how much he feels the zeal and intelligence with which the several duties of yesterday were performed. The commandant also begs to return thanks to Major Simmonds and the 61st Regiment for their assistance in keeping the ground. Major Gray's company, 5th battalion, was relieved from field battery duty on Tuesday last, by Captain Eyres' company, 7th battalion; and the following garrison order was issued in consequence:—

"The commandant having so often lately witnessed the efficient state of Major Gray's field battery, and having also received from Colonel Cleaveland a gratifying report of their behaviour, does not feel it necessary to call for any further inspection, but desires Major Gray, the non-commissioned officers, and men, to accept his thanks for their several exertions during the twelve months of instruction. Major Gray's corps have rejoined the 5th battalion. The officers' servants have been exempted from mounting guard with their masters, in consequence of the present strength of the garrison."

The following letter from the honourable Board of Ordnance, dated August 21, 1840, is promulgated this day, September 4, 1840, for the information and guidance of commanding officers of artillery at the several foreign stations, who are directed to report to the Deputy-Adjutant General the receipt of this order by the first opportunity, signed H. O. Ross, deputy-adjutant general:—

"Office of Ordnance, August 21, 1840.

"Sir—The board having decided, with reference to certain claims for travelling in Canada, that no daily personal allowance shall be paid to officers who may be in the receipt of command pay, when travelling within the districts comprising their commands, such command pay having been granted to cover all expenses of travelling, except as regards the means of conveyance provided for officers travelling.

"I am directed by the board to communicate the same for your information, adding, that the regulation is to take effect in Canada from January 1, 1840, and at other foreign stations from the date of their receipt of this order, which the board requests you will call on the officers of the Royal Artillery at each station to take the first opportunity of transmitting.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) "O. BYHAM, for Secretary.

"Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery."

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE HANTS TELEGRAPH.]

A detachment of Royal Marines, consisting of 300 (including nine officers) were on Wednesday ordered to embark on board the Stromboli steamer, and proceed to Malta, to be placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Robert Stopford. Of this detachment one hundred and fifty arrived this afternoon from Chatham, and were transferred to the Stromboli; the remainder have embarked to-day, from this division, and were accompanied by Captains Whylock, Leonard, and Dowman; Lieutenants Aslett, Shewin, Hocker, and Hocking. The whole are under the command of Lieut.-Colonel M'Callum. The Stromboli went out of harbour this afternoon, and will sail to-morrow morning. Contrary to all custom, this detachment is to be victualled on two-thirds allowance only, although borne on the books of the Stromboli. This order has excited some surprise; it arose in all probability from some mistake.

The Vanguard, 78, Captain Sir D. Dunn, was visited at Spithead on Sunday, by the Lords of the Admiralty, who were received with the yards manned. After inspecting the ship they departed under a salute. The Vanguard was paid wages on Monday, and on Tuesday proceeded to Malta, touching at Plymouth, to transfer some of her stores to the Rodney, and at Cork, to embark a wing of the 19th Regiment.

A Turkish flotilla of two ships of the line and three frigates was to leave the Bosphorus on the 14th, nominally commanded by Ren Bey, but virtually by Captain Walker, R.N. This flotilla is to join the British fleet. Twelve Russian ships were expected from Cronstadt in the Mediterranean.

The Comet steam vessel arrived at Plymouth on Monday from Passages, with part of the royal marine battalion; and the Salamander steam vessel, from the same quarter, arrived here on Thursday with another portion of the latter, having landed three horses, proceeded to the eastward. The Ætna, with the remainder of the battalion, and laden with the heavy stores, sailed from Passages the same day as the Comet left. The North Star (with the broad pendant of Lord John Hay), and Savage, were to leave on the 30th ult., by which time not one of the British co-operative forces but will have been withdrawn from the coast. The French vessels were to leave on the 31st.

The senior surgeon of Greenwich Hospital (assistant physician), W. Gladstone, has accepted the retirement of 250l per annum, in addition to his full pay.

As the command at Lisbon is no longer to devolve on a flag officer, and the presence of a line-of-battle ship can be dispensed with, the Donegal, 78, Captain Drake, with the flag of Sir John Ommanney, K.C.B., was to sail from Lisbon on the 25th ult., for Plymouth, to be paid off, her period of service having just expired. The Espoir brig, would then be the only ship of war at Lisbon.

The Druid, Volage, and Hyacinth, were at Capsingmoon, China, on the 27th of April.

The Serpent sloop of war, Hon. Commander Oom, arrived at Barbadoes from Jamaica on the 10th of July, and sailed for Bermuda on the 27th; and the Victor sloop-of-war, Commander Dawson, arrived on the 23d of July at Jamaica, from England.

The Bellisle, 72, Capt. J. T. Nicolas, C.R., arrived at Gibraltar, on her way to England on the 17th August—14 days from Malta. The Jasseur was lying at Gibraltar on 20th August, as were the Nums transport, and two French men of war steamers. The Cambridge, 72, sailed from Gibraltar on the 14th August, for Genoa.

The Shearwater steamer, Lieutenant Sleane, arrived on Sunday last from the Eastward, and after completing her coals and stores and having her men paid advanced wages, sailed this afternoon for the West Indies.

The Winchester, with the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, was to sail on the 15th August from Halifax for Quebec.

The Skipjack, schooner, left Port Royal for Montego Bay, July 29th; The Comus, 18, left for Carthagena on the 27th; the Hornet, 6, for Chagres, on the 28th; the Charybdis brig arrived at Jamaica, on the 28th, for Carthagena, with 150,000 dollars; the Racehorse, 18, was at Grenada, on the 17th July.

The Snake, 16, is ordered home and may be looked for daily.

The Meteor steam-vessel, Lieutenant-Commander R. D. Pritchard, arrived at Woolwich on Wednesday from Falmouth, and on Thursday proceeded to Deptford, to convey the troops on board of the Prince George transport ship to Gravesend. The officers and crew of the Meteor, on her return to Woolwich, will be transferred to the Avon.

The Lightning steam vessel, Lieutenant-Commander R. N. William, proceeded from Woolwich, on Wednesday, to Deptford, to tow the Pestonjee Bomanjee transport ship, Strand master, loaded with provisions for China, to the Downs.

The Cygnet, eight gun brig, Lieutenant-Commander Edmund Wilson, left Woolwich on Wednesday, at two p.m., in tow of the Fearless steam vessel, for Portsmouth, where the crew will be paid in advance, and immediately afterwards sail for her station at the Cape of Good Hope.

The Athol, troop-ship, Mr. Bellamy, master, will be ready on the 10th, when she will proceed to Quebec, to bring home part of the 66th Regiment. The Sapphire, troop ship, has already sailed for a portion of the same regiment.

The Alban steamer arrived to-day, having embarked at Woolwich Captain Grey, Lieutenant Mrheux, and a detachment of that division of Royal Marines, will proceed with them to Pembroke, to relieve a detachment of the Portsmouth division doing duty there.

The R.Y.S. schooner Menai, E. Smith, Esq., sailed from Gibraltar for Portsmouth on the 17th of August. The Turquoise, R.Y.S. cutter (Lord Lovaine), and Gondola R.Y.S. schooner (Lord Canning), arrived at Gibraltar on the 14th of August from Oporto, and sailed thence on the 17th for Barcelona.

The British Queen arrived on Tuesday morning from the river and anchored in Stokes Bay, for the purpose of embarking her passengers and stock on her outward voyage. Nearly 60 passengers were put on board of her on this afternoon of the same day from a steamer from Southampton, which awaited the arrival of the eleven o'clock down train from London, when they were immediately embarked. Owing to a detention however on the rail, her passengers and mail did not reach her until six o'clock instead of at three. The moment, however, they were put on board, the British Queen proceeded on her voyage.

The Samson, line of packet ship, sailed on Tuesday last, for New York.

The Queen, 110, was masted on Monday, the master of the Victory being ordered to rig her and stow her hold with that ship's crew.

The Thomas Coutts and Sir Edward Paget, with troops for Bombay, put into St. Helen's-roads, on Wednesday, from contrary winds. The former sailed again on Thursday, and the latter on Friday.

The Depot Companies of the 35th Regiment moved over from Gosport to-day, and marched into quarters to do duty in this garrison.

The Board of Admiralty, after inspecting Haslar Hospital, and the Victualling Establishment at Weovill, on Monday, took their departure for Plymouth in the Firebrand steamer.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. O. P. Bouverie, superintendent of this dock-yard, is absent on leave.

In Harbour—Britannia, Victory, Excellent, Royal George, Alban, Fearless, and Echo steamers.

At Spithead—Stromboli.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

PROMOTION.—Second Master H. J. London, to the rank of master.

APPOINTMENTS.—Commanders: George K. Wilson, to the Calcutta; H. L. Richards (1828) to Plymouth ordinary, vice Sale, period of service expired; Richard Douglas (1828), to Chatham ordinary, vice Herbert, ditto; John James Allen, to the Lily, vice Deare, invalided.

Lieutenant.—John Bowker, to command the Savage, vice Plunkett, promoted; Henry Wiegrove, to the Magnificent; Samuel Tancock (1828), to be agent on board contract steam-vessel for conveying mails between England and Alexandria, George Greco (1818), ditto, between Malta and Ionian Islands.

Assistant Surgeons.—James M. Deas, to Calcutta; R. N. Clarke, to the Shearwater; I. J. L. Donnell, to the Vesuvius.

Clerk.—Charles Colman, to the Vesuvius.

Master.—Lawson, to the Shearwater.

Pursers.—John Martin, to the Calcutta; Thomas Stones, to the Howe.

Mate.—James Yorke Paterson, to the Magicienne.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, SEPT. 4.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Lord Morpeth is to arrive at Dublin Castle on Saturday week, the 12th inst., to resume his official duties as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

THE HARVEST.

Notwithstanding the frequent and heavy showers during the present week, the accounts of the prospects of the harvest are of the most satisfactory kind. Wheat will, however, be a very short crop—much below an average. Oats and potatoes will be most abundant. In most counties considerable progress has been made in harvest work, and a large portion of the wheat has been reaped. Generally, the quality of that grain is pretty good. On the whole, the Irish harvest is likely to be a fair average one, the great yield of oats and potatoes making up for the shortness of wheat.

MR. O'CONNELL.

This afternoon, Mr. O'Connell left town for Darrynane Abbey, where it is his intention to remain at least three weeks, enjoying the amusement of hunting with his beagles.

IRISH IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT BILL.

The *Mercantile Advertiser* states that Mr. Woodlock, clerk of the appearances in the Exchequer, has been appointed to the office of register under the Imprisonment of Debt Bill, which became law last session. The act comes into practical operation on the 1st November next. The appointment lay with the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.

Mr. John Murphy, a respectable brewer, whose arrest on a charge of forging a check upon the bank of Messrs. Latouche and Co., I recently noticed, was this day fully committed for trial by the magistrates of the head police-office. An application to allow him to give bail was refused.

REPEAL—LORD STANLEY.

There was a repeal meeting in Thurles, on Sunday. The *Tipperary Free Press* states that the crowd assembled on the occasion refused to groan for Lord Stanley, "because his lordship had proved himself the best friend to repeal." He certainly has been O'Connell's most efficient recruiting sergeant.

WARLIKE SYMPTOMS.

The Liverpool steam-ship has, we understand, been engaged by the government, and will proceed, in a few days, with troops, arms, and ammunition, for the Ionian Islands. The Liverpool is, we have learned, to remain upon the Mediterranean station, for the purpose of keeping up a communication between those islands and other British stations, during the progress of hostilities in the East.—*Dublin Mercantile Advertiser.*

BELGIAN DEPUTATION IN IRELAND.

We understand that a deputation, commissioned by the Belgian government, and consisting of the following individuals, viz., Count J. B. D'Halee (Senateur et Administrateur, Inspecteur de l'Université de Gand), M. Eugene D'Amet and M. Coole (members of the Chamber of Representatives), M. Constantine (banker), M. Rey (merchant), M. Bilavoine (*homme de lettres*), and M. Charles Drouet (secretary to the deputation), arrived in this town in the early part of last week, for the purpose of inquiring into the present condition of the flax and linen trades. Having been furnished with letters of introduction to the leading manufacturers in this town and neighbourhood, the deputation held a number of communications with them on the subject, and received much information of a valuable and practical nature. They left town on Thursday for Liverpool, with the object of visiting the various manufacturing towns in England, and on the completion of their tour they will submit a report to the Chamber of Representatives. It is, we believe, in contemplation by the Belgian government to impose a considerable duty upon the export of flax, them being at present a trifling *ad valorem* one only; but we hope and believe, from the representations which these commissioners have received, and the statements laid before them, that such an intention will not be persisted in. The commissioners were extremely minute in their inquiries as to the character of the Irish flax, the prospects of its increasing cultivation, the remuneration it afforded the growers, and the degree of fineness to which it could be brought; and expressed much surprise at the quality of some specimens submitted to them, and which rivalled, if not excelled, the best Flemish flax. Should the Belgian Government carry out their intentions, it will, at all events, have this good effect, that it will lead to the more sedulous, skilful, and extended cultivation of the Irish flax. Were the various processes to which in preparation it has to undergo, performed with the same description of machinery, and attended to with as much care in Ireland as they are in the Continent, we have no doubt of its being brought to an equal degree of perfection. We fear, however, that it could not compete in price, under present circumstances, and at present rates, with the imported article; and, therefore, were the duty now raised, it would cause a severe check upon the manufacturers here, and tend to the serious discouragement of the flax-spinning and linen trades, which are now so prosperous and employ such a vast amount of the labouring population. We trust, therefore, that, taking everything into account, and seeing that an increase of duty would seriously militate and [illegible], by abridging, if not entirely stopping the export, the Belgian government will leave matters as they are, and not enter upon an experiment which would injure both countries to a great extent.—*Belfast Chronicle.*

WOOL MARKETS.—SATURDAY.

LIVERPOOL.—The demand still continues for most descriptions of wool, but as the public sales about to be held will commence on the 10th, it is not expected that any very large demand may be anticipated until the result of them is known. The bags offered at the public sales will be about 2,500 Australia, 800 Spanish, 1,000 East India, and 1,800 other sorts. The imports this week, [illegible] bags; previously this year, 42,009.

LEEDS.—*Foreign*: The foreign wool market has been very dull this week, partly on account of the gloomy weather; but notwithstanding this, prices remain firm, and do not give way in the least. We are sanguine that the good news brought from America will cause a speedy re-action in trade.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The table of mortality for the week ending last Saturday gives a total number of 820 deaths, of which 457 are under the age of 15; 235 between the ages of 15 and 60; and 128 of the age of 60 and upwards. These numbers show a weekly decrease in the deaths of nearly 200 compared with the returns of two years back. Of the 820 persons who died last week, 166 were from epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases; 181 from diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses; 190 from diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration; 12 from diseases of the heart and blood vessels; 90 from diseases of the stomach, liver, and other organs of digestion; 7 diseases of the kidneys; 3 child-bed; 6 diseases of the joints; 1 disease of skin; 94 disease of uncertain seat; 46 old age or natural decay; 20 by violence, privation, or intemperance; and 1 from a cause not specified.

MURDER AT BURSLEM.—Joseph Ball, an engineer at the engine of the Jackfield colliery, near Burslem, was murdered on Saturday week by George Nixon in the following horrible manner. Nixon was known to possess a revengeful feeling against Ball's family, in consequence of some supposed insult received by him from them. On Saturday night he pushed poor Ball into the place in which the fly-wheel goes round, called the "fly-wheel race," and there the body was found on Sunday morning by one of the stokers when he went to light the fires for getting up the steam. Not a bone was broken, but the flesh was literally torn off them, and the death of the poor fellow must have been of the most excruciating kind. No person would have known of the murder had not Nixon told some of his acquaintances of it before the body was found in the very place into which he said he had thrown it. On Monday an inquest was held at Burslem upon the body, when a verdict of Wilful Murder was returned against Nixon, who protested his innocence.

THE DONCASTER CUP.—This splendid prize which will be contended for at the ensuing races, by the first horses in the kingdom, is a richly-chased vase in the style of Louis XIV., on a triangular base, on the corners of which are placed three spirited horses and men, in the attitude of the celebrated horses at Monte Cavallo. That noble animal, Rockingham (the winner of the St. Leger, in 1833), the property of Mr. Theobald, of Stockwell, was the model of the horses, which the artist has copied with great fidelity and success. On the body of the vase are Bacchanalian and sporting devices allusive to its purpose. The prize is of the weight of 420oz., and of the value of 350 guineas; and it is rendered extrinsically valuable by the good taste and great care with which its production has been directed by the stewards, the Earl of Scarborough and Lord Kelburne. The design was furnished by the first-named nobleman.—*Evening paper.*

The *Post Ampt Gazette* of Frankfort says:—"There is now living at Moscow, the widow of a dealer in skins, who has attained her 157th year. When 123 she married her fifth husband. All her alliances have been prosperous and happy. She attributes her prolonged life to her extremely regular habits. She is still in full possession of all her mental faculties. Her motto is—'nature is the best physician.' She has never been attacked with any dangerous illness."

THE LUDLOW OUTRAGE.

[FROM THE SHREWSBURY NEWS OF THIS DAY.]

The publication of the following letter, the original of which, in Mr. Mackreth's own hand, we have in our possession, will effectually dissipate the fears that have been so justly entertained for the life of the writer ever since the night of the murderous attack upon him. His wounds are all closed, and there is not the least doubt he will be in a condition to make his depositions publicly at the Town Hall on Wednesday next, when Misters is to be examined:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SHREWSBURY NEWS.

"Sir—I would feel obliged by your inserting in your paper of Saturday next the following explanations and remarks, as connected with the late murderous attempt on my life in this town.

"It is stated by Mary Folkes, the cook at the Angel Inn, in her evidence, that on her first entering the room she perceived me shaking my fist at her master. Now, as it may appear very strange that I should assume a pugnacious attitude at a time when I was in so awful a situation, I must explain that it was the most effective mode I could conceive of giving denial to the question put to me—'Good God! whatever made you do it?' at a time when I had not the power of utterance.

"The impression was long entertained by all that I had committed suicide, and my thanks are due to Mr. Hodges, surgeon, more particularly, as being the first to discredit this rumour, and cause strict search and inquiry to be made.

"Considering that the person accused gained admittance into this house to all appearance as the friend and companion of Mr. Ludlow, I would wish it to be distinctly understood that I cannot attach the least blame either to the landlord or his servants for any want of caution in admitting the man.

"It has often been the subject of remark by commercial men the indiscriminate admission to the commercial room of all persons in respectable dress arriving either by coach or their own vehicles, with little reference to the business which may be supposed to bring them there. By these means their property is exposed to great risk by day as well as by night, and the only wonder is that robberies at commercial inns should be so rare as they are.

"These remarks are intended to apply to all commercial inns generally, and not to any one in particular.

"I am told that it has been the constant habit at this house to appropriate a separate private room to commercial men during the fairs; and it is my duty to state, that even had it been so the day before the fair, when I arrived, it would not have prevented this sad catastrophe befalling me—for there is every reason to believe that I was not the intended victim of the assassin, but the unfortunate substitute under his mistake.

"My age, which is stated in some of the local papers at 33, should be 29.

"Your insertion of the above will much oblige

"Your most obedient servant,

"W. M. MACKRETH.

"Angel Inn, Ludlow, Sept. 4, 1840."

DEPARTURE OF THE ROYAL MAIL BRITANNIA.—LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY.—The royal mail steam-ship Britannia, Captain Woodhouse, departed yesterday at 3 p.m., on her second trip to the western world. She went down the Mersey in beautiful style, and was soon lost to the view of those assembled on the pier to witness her departure. She carries on this voyage ninety passengers, among whom are the new governor of Nova Scotia, Lord FALKLAND, Lady, and suite. Her last run across the Atlantic does, indeed, promise well, and great hopes are entertained as to the future success of this noble steamer.

The Attorney-General is proceeding with vigour against the warden of Mere College, Lincoln, for the recovery 13,000l. and interest, which that rev. gentleman of has received for the renewal of the Mere estate. This property is 800 acres of land, left to be divided among twelve honest men and their families, together with a chaplain and reader. The land is valued at 1,200l. a year, and the warden has let it for 32l. a year, has appointed six poor men at 4l. a year, and 7l. a year to a chaplain, and has taken 13,000l. for the renewing of the lease for his life.—*Lincoln Mercury.*

FIRE IN GOSWELL-STREET.—On Friday night, between the hours of eleven and twelve, the premises inhabited by Mr. Farmilow, glass-cutter, No. 29, Goswell-street, were discovered to be on fire by a policeman, who was passing at the time. The alarm being given, assistance was procured, and the inmates happily delivered from their perilous situation. Some little time elapsed before the engines were on the spot, and when they arrived the flames were raging in a terrible manner, and had communicated to the adjoining houses on both sides, the one in the possession of Mr. Jackson, a grocer, and the other belonging to Mr. Sison, a druggist; while a cottage, situated at the back, unfortunately, was also in flames. The firemen exerted themselves, and there being plenty of water, after a severe struggle, the flames were subdued, but not until great mischief was done. The house where the fire broke out is completely gutted, the adjoining houses greatly injured, and the cottage at the back, inhabited by a poor man with a large family, destroyed.

A cause was tried at Paris, on Thursday, before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, in which Count Leon was plaintiff, and M. Bellemois, the responsible editor of the *Capitole*, was defendant. The count complained of having been defamed by the *Capitole* in its account of the challenge given by him to Prince Louis Napoleon in London, by its being stated that he had solicited assistance from the Bonaparte family, and was a gambler and duellist by profession, &c. The defendant having been found guilty, the tribunal condemned him to 1,000f. fine, and to pay 5,000f. damages to the plaintiff. The damages had been laid at 300,000f.

Uplands, the delightful seat of Sir John Halkett, Bart., situate near to Fareham, in Hants, with a prettily wooded park and domain around it of 200 acres, was sold this week by Mr. George Robins. Mr Beardmore, of the Yacht Club, is the purchaser. Lord Ashtown's splendid seat, near to Southampton, is at present the object of a lively competition. It was (like Uplands) not sold at the auction. Mr. Robins, we are told, estimates its value at more than 20,000 guineas. He recently observed, "A paradise," within three hours drive of London, and only half an hour's sail of the Isle of Wight, possesses charms that are not of every day occurrence.—*Southamp. paper.*

MILITARY FREAKS.—On Monday a company and a half of the Rifle Brigade, on their route to Montgomery from Hounslow, halted in this city. The three officers took up their quarters at the Crown Inn, and amused themselves by heating pence and throwing them to the crowd waiting outside; the military gentlemen being in ecstasies of delight in witnessing the hot coin dropped from one hand and seized by another. The crowd, however, became alarming; and the clerk of the peace sent the police officers to the military officers, and the benevolent amusement was put a stop to, with a few blistered fingers being the only injury received.—*Worcester Chronicle.*

RURAL POLICE AND BOROUGH POLICE.—The corporation of Welshpool are now at issue with the magistrates of Montgomeryshire upon the subject of the rural police force. The magistrates declare that they have the power, and will enforce it, to abolish the local police at Welshpool, and will compel the inhabitants to be assessed to the county police, and to have no other officers. The magistrates have got up a case upon the subject for the opinion of the law officers of the Crown. The town-council have expressed their determination to oppose the magistrates to the last, and have prepared a case for the opinion of Sir William Follett, who is considered the first corporation lawyer in England.—*Courier of Wales.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.—By the Arabian, Captain Bankier, arrived at Bristol on Sunday, from Launceston, New South Wales, we have the particulars of the following distressing accident which occurred to her at sea. She left Launceston in the latter end of April; and on the 13th of May, having been out a fortnight, she was about 300 miles to the east of New Zealand, in lat. 48. S. long. 175. W. Just at break of day, a sudden squall came on, and a tremendous sea swept over the ship, forcing in her bulwarks, and carrying off her wheel, with the man at the helm, and the round house on deck, in which the passengers and part of the crew slept. In one moment eleven human beings were swept into eternity! No arm could be stretched to save them—no assistance by any possibility could be rendered. In an instant, in the twinkling of an eye, the whole were whelmed in the midst of the rolling billow. Several others of the seamen had narrow escapes. One man was caught by the spindle of the wheel as the waves were carrying him across the deck, and another was driven with great force against the sides of the ship. A large quantity of the stores of the ship were also lost. The names of the unfortunate sufferers are Henry Miles, the second mate; Dirk Vanderson, the carpenter; John M'Bride, seaman, and Alfred Skulton, apprentice. Of the passengers, Mrs. Younghusband and her three daughters, all young girls about six or seven years of age; and Mrs. Matthews and two children were lost. Mrs. Matthews had another child with her on board, an interesting, intelligent little boy about six years of age, who was providentially saved. The little fellow had been taken by one of the sailors into his berth, and thus escaped destruction. Mrs. Matthews was a widow lady, and was on her return to her friends in England. Her husband, who was a coach-builder in Launceston, died suddenly a short time before. All now left of the family is the poor little boy; but he is not left alone, for with the generosity which characterises the British sailor, there is not a man on board the Arabian, from the captain to the seaman before the mast, who does not feel a deep interest in the boy's welfare, and who would not willingly endure any privation rather than see him want. The orphan boy has met with kind and humane friends. Mrs. Younghusband and her three daughters were also on their return to their friends in this country—friends they were doomed never more to see. It speaks highly for the skill of Captain Bankier, and the undaunted courage and perseverance of his crew, that short of hands, as the accident left them, they baffled the storm, and have brought their vessel through a very long voyage safe to harbour. This could only have been effected by the most strenuous and unwearied efforts.—*Bristol Gazette.*

Barnet fair, which commenced on Saturday, and which is one of the best in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, was very well attended, and the show both of cattle and horses was equal to that of many years past. Trade was brisk, and the usual attendance of shows was a great source of attraction to the neighbouring inhabitants of the towns.

LEICESTER TRADE.—The improvement in the demand, which we noticed last week, continues, and the stocking weavers are generally employed. Wool is firm, particularly in wether sorts, on which some small advance can be obtained, but hog wool is dull, and sales can with difficulty be made, even at old rates. In worsted no alteration.—*Leicester Chronicle.*

LAW NOTICES—THIS DAY.

BANKRUPTCY COURT, BASINGHALL-STREET.

Before Sir C. F. WILLIAMS.

Bayden George Gowar, of Church road, Aldgate, coachmaker, audit at eleven, dividend at half past eleven.

Before Mr. Commissioner FANE.

Reuben Hunt, of Woburn, Bucks, engineer, at half-past twelve, choice of assignees.

Before Mr. Commissioner HOLROYD.

Benjamin Bennett, of Clement's-court, Milk-street, commission agent, at twelve; proof of debts.

Before Mr. Commissioner MERIVALE.

Joseph Richards, of Newcastle-street, Strand, surgeon, at half-past one; choice of assignees.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE—SATURDAY.

MANSION-HOUSE.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.—The following case, which is a sort of parody upon the principal incidents of the *Merchant of Venice*, came on before the Lord Mayor:—

A Frenchman, named Albert, who was stated to be a commission agent, was summoned before the Lord Mayor by his countryman, Monsieur Henri Levine, eating-house-keeper in St. Mary Axe.

The complainant said, in very indifferent English, that the defendant had some time ago incurred a debt of fourteen shillings for cooked victuals and drink, and that he treated all application for the amount with the most annoying contempt.

The Lord Mayor: I am sorry to hear it, but I can't interfere. It is a mere debt, and you must summon him to the Court of Requests.

Defendant: Ah, ha, sare; it is a debt, sare, and dat will pay de all of it (throwing a printed paper on the table, and looking about exultingly).

Mr. Hobler: This paper, my lord, is Mr. Albert's discharge under the Insolvent Act [a laugh].

The Lord Mayor: Oh, this is your answer to the demand, is it?—Defendant (putting his arms a-kimbo): Ah, ha, yes, sare; dat is my answer. Dat is all de money I give him.

The Lord Mayor: It is very dishonest in you not to pay, for you seem to be well able to do so, and he is a very poor man.

Defendant (grinning): Ah ha, put your eye dare (pushing the paper towards his lordship) read, read. You vill see de money vas paid by dat paper.

The Lord Mayor: I see you have passed through the Insolvent Court since you ran in the poor fellow's debt.

Defendant (laughing heartily): Oui, oui; ah, I did eat and drink before dat paper come to me; but, my Lor, dat paper pay all my debts. I don't owe noting, noting at all.

The Lord Mayor (to the complainant): Well, my poor man, I am sorry I cannot prevail upon him to pay you; he is a very bad fellow indeed.

Defendant: Ah, ah, my lor; your lordship act vell—you can't make me pay my debt no more. No, no, I no pay noting more, sare.

The Lord Mayor: I wish I could compel you.

Defendant: Ah, sare, you are de just man; you know de law (taking his discharge and clapping it into his pocket); it is good law, sare, very good law.

The complainant, in language scarcely intelligible, represented his loss to the Lord Mayor, especially as the defendant had struck him a violent blow when he pressed his demand.

The Lord Mayor: What! Did he blacken your left eye in that manner with his fist?—Complainant: Oui, mi lor, he did strike vere much; he push his eye in my left fist, and it knock de fire out, and de bosch in.

Defendant: Ah, because he talk big words. He come to my house, and he say, "Ah ha! you pay me fourteen shillings vat you owe."

The Lord Mayor: And then you struck him?—Defendant (closing his fist and striking the table): Dat I push him in the left eye [laughter].

The Lord Mayor: Then you shall have the full measure of justice. Come, if you don't immediately pay this poor man his fourteen shillings, and the expenses incurred, I shall fine you three times the amount for the blow [a general burst of laughter].

Defendant: Vat you say, sare? (pulling out his discharge) I won't pay no fourteen shillings. Look dere, dat is de law.

The Lord Mayor: I don't care a pin about that now. If you refuse to discharge this old bill of fourteen shillings, I shall positively fine you forty shillings and expenses, and if you won't pay the fine, you shall warm your shins on the tread-mill for a fortnight. Come, which will you have?

Complainant: Mi lor, he can pay the fourteen shilleen, and he can warm his shin too [laughter].

Defendant (with an altered countenance): Vot is warm de shin on de treadmill?

Complainant: It is dat you come up de step de step come down to you.

The Lord Mayor: I shall decide immediately. What do you say?—Defendant: Vell, I vill talk vid my good friend Monsieur Levine.

The Lord Mayor: No, no; which will you pay, fourteen or forty shillings?—Defendant (with a very long face): Four shillens? vell, I will pay it.

The Lord Mayor: If you do not pay fourteen this instant you shall be fined forty.—Defendant (pulling out his discharge): Von't you let de law pay it?

The Lord Mayor: No; there is no law in that now.—Defendant (throwing down a sovereign): Vell, vell, sare, dare is de money. Give me de change.

The Lord Mayor: Let the poor man be paid his fourteen shillings and four shillings for his expenses. Monsieur Albert, here you blackened the eyes of any more of your creditors?—Defendant: No sare. I pay them vid de law. I pay no more vid black eyes [great laughter].

LAMBETH STREET.

George Beer, alias Wilson, alias Thompson, alias Cumming, alias Shepheard, who had been examined at this office on Tuesday last, on a charge of making a false accusation of robbery against Mrs. Harriet Reid, the wife of a respectable master mariner, was brought up from the New Prison, Clerkenwell, and again placed at the bar before Mr. Bingham, for further examination. As on the previous occasion Mr. Pelham attended for the prosecution, and Mr. Downs for the prisoner.

At the request of the latter gentleman Mrs. Reid was recalled, and in reply to his questions she said, that from the time of his making the charge against her at the court until he was taken into custody she had no communication directly or indirectly with the prisoner. She also said it was not true that the prisoner had slept in her bed at her house in Bedford street, nor did he ever sleep there at all.

Mr. Pelham applied to have the statement made by the prisoner at this office when he charged Mrs. Reid.

Mr. Bingham did not think that this was necessary. The witness, Mrs. Reid, had distinctly sworn that she had not robbed him, or done anything of the sort, and that he thought was sufficient for the present inquiry. Besides, the court was in possession of the facts.

Miss Mary Ann Barton, a very good-looking young woman, was next called, and examined by Mr. Pelham. She stated that she was a single woman, and resided at 13, Sydney street, Commercial-road, and had known the prisoner about a year and a half by the name of George Thompson, and she never knew him by any other name. She first met him in the Commercial-road, at about six o'clock in the evening, when he escorted her, and after some conversation he asked her for her address, which she gave him. He subsequently used to call upon her at her sister's, but nothing improper took place between them during his visits. The prisoner subsequently visited her at the house of Mrs. Reid.

Mr. Pelham: Were his visits visits of courtship?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. Pelham: What did he describe himself as?—Witness: As a widower, and said he lodged in Bedford-square. He never asked her, that she recollected, about the property of Mrs. Reid, nor had she ever seen him in Mrs. Reid's bed or bed-room.

In her cross-examination, she positively denied that there was any improper intimacy between her and the prisoner. It was not usual with her to give her address to any person she met with, but she had done so on the present occasion. In conversation she told the prisoner how her sister was situated, and he said he pitied her, and would call and see her; and he did call about four or five days after. Since that time she had discovered that the prisoner was a married man at the time he paid his addresses to her.

Miss Ann Hyn, the niece of Mrs. Reid, stated that she had been standing at the door with her aunt on the night of the 3rd of last month, when the prisoner came up and got into conversation with Mrs. Reid; while in the kitchen the prisoner took liberties with her by putting his hand into her breast, and she slapped his face and broke his pipe. The prisoner shortly after took his right shoe off, and said it was late, and should stop there that night; and on her aunt telling him that he could not, as she had no accommodation for him, he put his shoe on again, and almost immediately afterwards said he lost his purse. He subsequently called the police, but at the same time wanted to get out, but she held him to prevent his doing so, and insisted upon his being searched also, and in the struggle to keep him back she tore his coat, she did not observe her aunt sit on the back of the prisoner, and was sure she did not do so except once, when she was pulled upon it by the prisoner himself; when she was returning with the last bottle of wine, she saw the prisoner coming from the direction of his own residence, and go into Mrs. Reid's house with her. This witness was cross-examined at some length, but nothing particular was elicited.

Mrs. Ann Patterson, a widow lady, residing at No. 16, Maypond, in the Borough, on being sworn, deposed that about four years ago she became acquainted with the prisoner, by his taking apartments at her then residence in Trafalgar-square, Stepney.

Mr. Pelham: Now, Mrs. Patterson, I wish to ask you if, before the prisoner took apartments at your house, three persons in the garb of females did not call at your house to view your room?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. Pelham: Now, I wish to ask you if you noticed anything particular in the appearance and manner of those people, and whether, in point of fact, you did not suspect one of them to be a man in woman's attire?—Witness: Yes, I did.

Mr. Pelham: Then, state to the magistrate which that was.

Witness: Why, one of them was very tall; he had a handkerchief tied up over the chin, and when they were coming down stairs the other two said the was very fear-nighted. This induced her (witness) at the turning in the stairs to put her hands round the waist of the tall figure, and she then discovered that it was a man, or, at least, she strongly suspected it to be so. The prisoner came to live at her house some time after, when he represented his name to be Wilson, and said he was a widower. Soon afterwards he professed a violent attachment to her, offered her marriage, and a day was subsequently appointed for their wedding, her wedding dress purchased, and cards with the name Mr. and Mrs. Wilson printed [laughter]. While at her house the prisoner on one occasion dressed himself in her servant's gown and her bonnet, and his appearance then bore so strong a resemblance to the figure she had before described as one of the party coming to look at the house, that she felt almost satisfied it was the same. The prisoner remained at her house for about eight months, and during that time had borrowed from her £175 in cash at different times, representing it was to pay his men—that he could not at the time draw money from the Bank—that he had a vessel at sea and houses in Devonshire, and down to the present moment she could not get a shilling from him.

Mr. Pelham: You were induced to give him this money from his having expressed his determination to marry you, and his having professed to have a ship at sea and houses in Devonshire?—Witness: Yes, sir, certainly.

Mr. Pelham: Then you have since found out that he was a married man at the time?—Witness: Yes.

The witness further stated that the wife of the prisoner and the prisoner afterwards came to her house, and so annoyed her, that she left the neighbourhood.

Mr. Bingham here observed, he understood this witness was about to prove something of the charge of seventeen shillings. Had he known otherwise, he would have suggested that the evidence should only extend to the more proof of the alias.

Mrs. Mary Harris, the wife of Robert Harris, of No. 2, Loughborough, Kingsbury, deposed to having known the prisoner for eleven or twelve years, during which he went by the different names of Cummings, [illegible], Beer, and Thompson. He lodged at her house, [illegible] he had borrowed money from her, and owed her [illegible] as much as £40. He once charged her with stealing money from him, on a Sunday morning, when he got in a great passion, and said he had been robbed of seventeen shillings. She denied the charge; told him no person had been to his room; sent for a policeman, and after he came, the prisoner found the money; the policeman was not present when he found it; this occurrence took place about eight years ago.

In her cross-examination, the witness admitted that, since this occurrence, both she and her husband had given the prisoner money, but it was in the hope of being able to get what he owed them.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Downs, on behalf of the prisoner, addressed the magistrate at some length. He complained of the case being reported in the public papers until it had been concluded, and said that its publication had prevented a respectable person, who had long known the prisoner, from bailing him.

Mr. Bingham replied, that he had no control in the matter. He then desired the officer Shelswell, who had been mixed up in the affair, and whose conduct had been impugned, to stand forward, and told him he was ready to hear any statement which he might deem it necessary to make, with reference to the proceedings which Mrs. Reid had alleged had taken place between them.

Shelswell then made the following statement: After the examination I went out of the office with Mrs. Reid, her daughter, and niece, and instead of taking her into the cell at that time, she went into the lobby with her daughter and niece, where she sat for about ten minutes. While there she asked me what I thought would become of her. I said, as this man gave his evidence so straightforward, I think you will be remanded. Cook, the gaoler, then came in, and I said to him, this party is remanded, the other two are discharged, and he then locked Mrs. Reid up. After she was locked up I went into the cell, understanding from some one, I cannot now say from whom, that the prisoner would not proceed further if he got his money, and she asked me, in God's name, what she should do. She said that her husband was a respectable man, and when he came home he would turn his back upon her. I said, if you have the purse at this time, come to me in confidence, and I will go to your house and get it. She strongly denied that she had it. She again asked me what would be the consequence of these proceedings. I said if this man persevere in his evidence you will be committed, and if convicted, you will be liable to transportation. She says I have some money, but I have no means of getting it while I am in this cell. I said I do not know whether you had the money or not, but as your friend I will say that if I were in your situation, I would return the money if you have it. She said she had not got it. I then asked her whether she would send her niece to accompany me to her house to bring a receipt which she said she had in order to get money from the bank. She then sent her niece with me, and on going to the house I found the receipt in the place she represented, and brought it to her. I then went with Mrs. Reid to the London and Westminster Bank, when she drew £15. She then came back with me, and in the lobby of the office she handed me 13 sovereigns. I then mentioned that the 13 sovereigns had been paid to me, and Mrs. Reid was again brought up at one o'clock, when nobody appearing against her, she was discharged. After that I went with her to a public house opposite, when we had some half-and-half, where she seemed very thankful for obtaining her liberty. She asked me how she could replace the £15 stock, so that her husband might not be aware of the transaction. I said that if she had two respectable housekeepers to become securities for her, she might get £15 from a loan society by paying six shillings a week. She then asked me whether, if her husband should come before she could replace the £15, I would say that her house had been robbed, and that I had been sent there to discover the robber. She said to me afterwards, "How am I to satisfy you, I cannot afford much." I said I would leave that to her own generosity. She gave me altogether fifteen shillings. That is a true statement of the facts. I made no demand on her for money.

Mr. Bingham: The statement made by the officer is consistent in substance with that made by Mrs. Reid, with this material distinction, that it appears that the advice given by the officer was in answer to Mrs. Reid, and not volunteered on his part. I think this difference so great, that it absolves him from the blame of doing anything intentionally wrong. It is natural that a person not highly instructed, after hearing the statement sworn to by the prisoner, should have apprehended painful consequences to Mrs. Reid, and have offered their recommendations accordingly. It would, however, be of the worst consequences to police-courts if their officers were allowed to give such recommendations; and this should be a warning to all officers in this court never hereafter to give such advice. In the present instance, I have no doubt, that the advice was given sincerely.

Shelswell, in answer to the prisoner's attorney, said he had no conversation with the prisoner between the time Mrs. Reid was remanded and her discharge.

Richard Murony, police constable H 187, deposed to having apprehended the prisoner in Sydney street, Commercial-road. He told him at the time he wanted him on a charge of felony, in extorting money from a lady. He said he had not done so, and observed, "Pray let me go, and do not collar me like a thief; I'm a respectable gentleman." He (witness) told him he cared not who or what he was; that he must come with him to the station-house, where a charge would be made. On the way to the station-house he said, "It is keeping bad company that's brought me to this."

Mr. Downs here made some remarks on the evidence, and said, that after Mrs. Reid had been remanded, the prisoner proceeded to his family in Kent, understanding that the case to have been brought up on the following day, and on attending on the following day, was surprised to find her discharged. With respect to the prisoner assuming different names, he would admit that it was done for an immoral purpose, and he was not there to defend his morality.

Mr. Pelham applied to have the prisoner remanded to another day, while Mr. Downs urged that there was no ground for the magistrate doing so, as his defence would prove.

Mr. Bingham observed that sufficient had been proved before him to render it imperative on him to send the case before a jury.

The prisoner was accordingly committed to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR—As you have given your valuable assistance towards putting down that vile nuisance and disgrace in the city, Bartholomew Fair, permit me to call your attention to the effects of the regulations which have been adopted this year for its suppression. Possibly the fair may not again rear its disgusting front; but I can assure you (as an old inhabitant of Bartholomew-close, immediately adjoining) that the neighbourhood around has had to endure an increase of nuisance from tap-room debauchery, midnight brawling, &c. The absence of all out-door amusement has given an additional impetus to public-house dissipation, especially in the places in the vicinity, which received no extra surveillance from the police; so that during these "glorious three days" this part of the "greatest metropolis in the world" has presented a continued scene of unmitigated blackguardism, a repetition of which may be reasonably expected, so long as any "excuse" for it shall remain. The city authorities having shown that they possess the power to eradicate this "foul and leprous spot," may we not expect that next year they will apply the remedy unsparingly, and effect a radical cure? which is the earnest hope of

ONE WHO IS FRIENDLY TO THE RATIONAL AMUSEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

WARWICK RACES.

FRIDAY (CONCLUDED).—The Town Plate of £50; three yr olds, 7st 4lb, four, 8st 9lb; five, 9st 2lb, six, and aged, 9st 5lb, winners this year, 3lb; twice, 5lb extra; the winner of the Four mile Stakes, with £... added, the four mile Handicap, the Cup, or Queen's Plate, 4lb, or any two of them, 7lb in addition; mares and geldings allowed 4lb. Heats; the two-mile course.

Mr. Barry's br h Arthur, aged	(Marlow)	3	1	1
Mr. J. Day's Mulciber, 5 yrs		1	2	2
Mr. Worthington's Northenden, 5 yrs		2	3	dr

Even on Mulciber, and 6 to 5 agst Northenden. Won easy.

LATEST BETTING AT WARWICK.—6 to 5 offered on two against the field, 11 to 8 agst Launcelot (taken), 4 to 1 agst Gibraltar (taken 5 to 1), 10 to 1 agst Crucius (offered), 17 to 1 agst Mozeun (taken), 22 to 1 agst Dr. Caius (taken), 25 to 1 agst Calypso (taken), 30 to 1 agst Theon (taken), 50 to 1 agst Trustee (taken), 5 to 4 on Gibraltar agst Crucius (taken).

DONCASTER CUP.—7 to 2 agst Lanercost (taken). Charles the Twelfth, we believe, is quite as good, but no odds have been named since Hetman Platoff's race.

DERBY.—20 to 1 agst Morning Star, 20 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's lot (taken), 25 to 1 agst Coronation (taken), 30 to 1 agst Pilmer Carodoc (taken), 30 to 1 agst Joachim.

ROCHESTER AND CHATHAM RACES, (CONCLUDED).

FRIDAY.—The West Kent Stakes of 10 sovs each, h f and 5 only if declared, with 50 added; the second saves his stake; eight subs, three of whom declared; two miles.

Mr. T. T. Hodges nd Richard Roe, 5 yrs, 8st 12lb	(Buckle)	1
Mr. J. Garrard's Dromedary, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb		2
Mr. Wickham's Primus, 5 yrs, 8st 6lb		3

Even on Richard Roe, 2 to 1 agst Dromedary, and 4 to 1 agst Primus. Won by half a length after a smart race.

The Gold Cup Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 40 added; the second to save his stake, and the winner to be sold for £200. Heats, 1 mile. 9 subs.

Mr. Coleman's Chemist, 5 yrs, 9st 8lb	(W. Coleman)	1	1
Mr. Docteray's Lyster, 4 yrs, 8st 10lb		4	2
Mr. Balchin's ..., 6 yrs, 8st 10lb		2	3
Mr. Erskine's Armelia, 6 yrs, 8st 7lb		3	dr

The first heat was won by three parts of a length, and the second easily by three or four lengths.

The Hunters' Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 40 added, for all ages 11st each; winners of a plate or stake this year once 7lb, twice 10lb extra; heats, twice round and a dis, over four hurdles in each heat. The winner to be sold for 120 guineas, &c. 8 subs.

Mr. Woodhouse's b m Gorsebush, 5 yrs	(Mr. Scott)	1	1
Mr. Seffert's Fowler, 6 yrs		3	2
Mr. Beecher's Queen of Spain		2	4
Mr. Simmonds' Trim, aged		4	dr
Captain Pearson's Colverstown, aged		5	dr

Two others were distanced.

A Handicap of 2 sovs each and 10 added, three quarters of a mile, was won easily by two lengths, by Mr. Garrard's Dromedary, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb (W. Balchin), beating Mr. Erskine's Armelia, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb, and Mr. Simmonds' Trim, aged, 8st 12lb.

STOCKTON RACES.

THURSDAY.—The Stockton Stakes of 10 sovs each, p. p., with 5 added by the Club, for three-yrs-old colts, 8st 4lb, and fillies, 8st, 2 miles (17 subs).

Mr. Stephenson's b c Gallipot	(Templeman)	1
Mr. Orde's Queen Bee		2
Mr. Vansittart's b c by Starch, out of Dariolette		3
Mr. Arrowsmith's b c Polydorus		4

4 to 1 on Gallipot, and 5 to 1 agst Polydorus. Won cleverly.

Two-yrs-old Stakes of 25 sovs each, T.Y.C. 9 subs.

Mr. Bell's b c Thirsk, 8st 4lb	(Heseltine)	1
Mr. Smith's b c by Mameluke, junior out of Snowball, 8st 4lb		2
Colonel Cradock's c Pagan, 8st 4lb		3

5 to 2 on Thirsk. Won in a canter.

The Hunters' Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, h ft. Twice round. 6 subs.

Colonel Thompson's Hamlet, 6 yrs, 12st	(Owner)	1
Mr. Cooke's gr f by Falcon, d by Young Ardrossan		0
Mr. Simpson's Tormentor, 5 yrs		dis

Won easy.

WESTERN MEETING AT AYR.

THURSDAY.—The Two-yrs-old Stakes of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, with 10 added, for colts, 8st 5lb, and fillies, 8st. Three quarters of a mile. 11 subs.

Lord Eglinton's br f by Muley Moloch, out of Sillah	(W. Oates)	1
Mr. Ramsay's Martyrdom		2
Mr. Alexander's Archer		3
Sir J. Boswell's c Triumph		4

Won by half a neck.

Plate of £70, Mile and half heats.

Mr. Ramsay's Sunbeam, aged, 9st			
Lord Kennedy's The Potentate, aged, 9st	(Noble)	1	1
		2	dr

Won easy.

Match for 25 sovs. Mile and half.

Mr. Kelso's King Lear (Mr. Peel) beat Colonel Martin's Salamance, after a fine race.

The Harriet Stakes of 3 sovs. Once round and a dis.

Mr. J. Merry's Patrick, 12st	(Owner)	0	1
Sir J. Boswell named Fireman, 13st		0	2

A very fine race.

CRICKET.

KENT AGAINST ALL ENGLAND.

On Saturday the third and deciding match, between eleven picked players from the county of Kent and a similar number selected from the several counties of England, terminated, at Bromley, in favour of the latter, by a majority of one hundred and thirty-nine runs. The game was commenced on Thursday, when the town of Bromley presented a gay and animated scene from the great influx of visitors from all parts of the county to witness the match, which was played on the ground belonging to Mr. Davis, the proprietor of the Bell Inn. A number of distinguished amateurs of the game, including most of the members of the Marylebone Club at Lord's, and other crack clubs resident in the metropolis, came down in four-in-hands, phaetons, buggies, tandems, and cabs.

The following is a list of the players:—England: Lillywhite, Cobbett, Guy, Sewell, Fenner, Bayley, Martingale, Redgate, Dean, Goode, and Mr. J. H. Dark, the spirited proprietor of Lord's Cricket ground, St. John's-wood; Kent, A Mynn, H. Mynn, Dicker, W. Pilch, C. Mills, F. Pilch, Clifford, C. Harenc, A. Harenc, R. Mills, and Hillyer.

A. Mynn went in and played at the wicket, but a substitute fielded for him, and A Harenc played for Wenman. The game commenced on Thursday, at about eleven, and terminated for that day at half-past six in the evening, England, having won the toss, going in first. Their first innings, amounting to eighty-two runs, occupied nearly the whole of the day. The following morning, at about the same time, the match was resumed, but at a little after four in the afternoon the play was interrupted by the rain, which continued the whole of the evening. On Saturday, in order to complete the game that day, the players entered the field rather earlier than on the previous day. The match was finished at twelve, in the presence of an immense assemblage of spectators, and it was considered that on the first day there were at least two thousand persons on the ground.

Subjoined is a copy of the scoring papers.

ENGLAND.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Lillywhite, run out	15	b by Harenc	8
Cobbett, caught by Harenc	16	caught by Dicker	1
Guy, caught by Hillyer	17	leg before wicket	7
Sewell, caught by Clifford	1	caught by C. Harenc	0
Fenner, caught by Clifford	3	hit wicket	20
Bayley, bowled by Hillyer	8	st. by Clifford	14
Martingale, bowled by Hillyer	2	caught by Mill	7
Redgate, run out	0	run out	7
Dark, bowled by W. Mynn	0	caught by W. Pilch	2
Goode, caught by W. Pilch	0	caught by Clifford	21
Dean, bowled by Hillyer	0	bowled by Hillyer	6
Byes	7		8
Wide balls	4		9
No balls	0		4
	82		110

KENT.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
H. Mynn, caught by Goode	2	caught by Martingale	2
Dicker, caught by Sewell	2	caught by Fenner	1
W. Pilch, bowled by Redgate	1	bowled by Redgate	4
C. Mills, leg before wicket	2	bowled by Redgate	2
Hillyer, run out	1	caught by Dean	2
F. Pilch, caught by Sewell	8	caught by Redgate	9
Clifford, caught by Goode	0	absent	
A. Mynn, leg before wicket	3	caught by Bailey	0
C. Harenc, bowled by Redgate	0	not out	4
A. Harenc, bowled by Redgate	0	bowled by Redgate	3
R. Mills, not out	0	caught by Cobbett	1
Byes	4		2
Wide balls	0		0
No balls	0		0
	23		30

CRICKET MATCH AT CUMBERLAND LODGE, WINDSOR PARK.

A match, which excited considerable interest, was played in the grounds attached to Cumberland Lodge on Friday last, between the Earl of Uxbridge's eleven (consisting of his lordship, Lord Paget, Captain Willoughby of the 1st Life Guards, Captain Seymour, and Messrs. Hodgkiss, Hudson, Arthur, Weyland, Reynolds, Groom and Page) and the Egham Club. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather during a great portion of the day, there were present to witness the play the Countess of Uxbridge, the Ladies Eleonora and Constance Paget, several of the officers of the 1st Life Guards, and many of the neighbouring gentry and their families. There were two marquees erected on the ground for the accommodation of the company; and "good accommodation" was provided within the lodge for his lordship's visitors and the players. The following is the score:—

EGHAM CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Mr. Willis, caught by Hudson	2	caught by Reynolds	4
Mr. Baverstock, run out	2	stumped by Welland	0
Mr. Waite, bowled by Hudson	0	not out	16
Mr. Hibbard, bowled by Hudson	0	bowled by Reynolds	0
Mr. Perkins, bowled by Hudson	1	bowled by Hudson	0
Mr. Luff, caught by Welland	0	stumped by Welland	0
Mr. Cox, caught by Reynolds	1	run out	4
Mr. Fry, caught by Page	1	bowled by Hudson	3
Mr. Andrews, bowled by Hudson	0	caught by Reynolds	2
Mr. Baker, not out	0	bowled by Reynolds	0
Mr. Dexter, bowled by Reynolds	1	caught by Lord Paget	3
	10		35

LORD UXBRIDGE'S ELEVEN.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Lord Paget, bowled by Baverstock	10	bowled by Fry	9
Mr. Hodgkiss, caught by Perkins	4		
Mr. Hudson, stumped by Hibbard	9		
Capt. Willoughby, bowled by Waite	0	bowled by Baverstock	0
Mr. Arthur, bowled before wicket	4		
Mr. Welland, stumped out	2		
Captain Seymour, caught by Fry	4	not out	1
Lord Uxbridge, bowled by Fry	4	not out	7
Mr. Reynolds, not out	1	bowled by Fry	0
Mr. Groom, caught by Baverstock	0		
Mr. Page, run out	0		
Byes	3		
	41		16

Lord Uxbridge's Eleven thus winning the match by seven runs, with seven wickets to go down. Mr. Waite, one of the Egham Club, received a severe contusion on his left knee from a ball bowled by Captain Willoughby. The batting of Lord Uxbridge and his son, Lord Paget, was very superior, the latter of whom got 16 runs in his first innings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.—Wind this day at noon, light south-westerly airs and cloudy.

DEAL, SEPT. 4.—Wind W.S.W., squally.—Arrived the Adelaide from Launceston, John M'Cullan from St. Lucia. Sailed the Island Queen for Swan River.

COWES, SEPT. 4.—Arrived the Stakesby from Quebec.

FALMOUTH, SEPT. 3.—Wind S W. to W.N.W., fresh breezes.—Arrived the Swift Packet from the West Indies, sailed from Barbadoes on the 18th July, Tobago 16th, Trinidad 22d, Grenada 25th, St. Kitt's 29th, Tortola 30th, St. Thomas and Porto Rico 31st, and Cape Henry 3d ult.; Elizabeth, from London for Quebec, with loss of foremast, main and mizen topmasts, bowsprit sprung, &c., and three of the crew drowned during a squall on the 10th ult., in long. 25. Sailed the Petrel Packet for the West Indies.

HULL, SEPT. 4.—Wind S., fresh breezes.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 4.—Wind S.W.—Sailed the Demerara Packet for Launceston.

BRISTOL, SEPT. 4.—Arrived the Eliza from Quebec.

MILFORD, SEPT. 1.—Sailed the Tiger for Quebec.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, JULY 27.—A brig of about 400 tons, apparently British, dismasted and abandoned, was passed in lat. 26. N. long. 31. W., by the Hector, arrived at this port.

LA GUAYRA, JULY 21.—The J. O. Perry ran aground near Puerto Cabello, but got off, has repaired the damage, and is taking in her cargo at that port for the Cape of Good Hope.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, AUG. 18.—The Florence, from Rotterdam to New York, ran on shore during a fog on the 11th inst. about a mile west of Cape Race, and was totally lost, with the second mate and forty-nine passengers, the master, mate, five of the crew, and thirty passengers saved.

GRAVESEND, SEPT. 4.—Arrived the Ariel from the Mauritius, Francis from the Cape of Good Hope, Pasha from ditto, Christina from Singapore, Verona from the Havannah, Camillus from Demerara, Toronto from New York, Undine from Rantzle, Welscheis from ditto, Emelie from Memel, Akkelina from Emden, Delphin from Bjurssbeg, Baron Holberg from Norway, Brothers from Antwerp, Coq from Cherbourg, Camilla from Havre, Champion from Guernsey, Mark Breers from ditto, Providence from Guernsey, Susan from ditto.—Sailed the Matilda for Bayonne, Christiana Packet for Christiana, Tobago for Antigua, Montrose for Gibraltar, Crescent for Syra, and Lively for Bordeaux.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The Clarence, of Hull, for Quebec, in lat. 47. lon. 42., by the Flora, arrived at Cowes.

The Mars, of Jersey, on the 26th July, on the Line, long. 24. Pera, from London to Valparaiso, on the 26th, in lat. 19, long. 26 Columbine, 31st ult., off Scilly, by the Samuel, arrived off Salcombe.

The Deslandes, from Rio Janeiro to Trieste, on the 10th ult., in lat. 47, long. 13. Herald, from Hamburg to Africa, on the 13th, in lat. 40, long. 13, by the Eliza, arrived at Yarmouth.

The Mary Kreke, on the 26th June, in lat. 49, long. 43., by the Bombay, arrived in the Downs.

The Peruvian, from Bunny, on the 17th ult., in lat. 46, long. 31, by Courier, arrived in the Downs.

The Jane of Sunderland, from Sligo, on the 4th ult., off St. Paul's Island, by the Lowther, arrived at Shields.

VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE, SEPT. 5.

The Coq from Cherbourg, Toronto from New York, Delphin from Bjurssberg, Brothers from Antwerp, Francis from the Cape of Good Hope, Amelia from Memel, Akkelina from Emden, Welscheis from Dantzic, Commerce from Rio Janeiro, Lawrence and Mary from St. ———, Verona from the Havannah, Mark Breers from Guernsey, Fleetwood from Madras, Pasha from the Cape of Good Hope, Camillus from Demerara, Samuel Winter from Sydney, New South Wales, Harriet from Jersey, Christina from Singapore, Champion from Guernsey, Baron Holberg from Hermesand, Jane Marthesen from Siam and Singapore, and Albion from Bouen.

ENTERED OUTWARDS FOR LOADING.

The Flirt for Bordeaux, Ellen for Jamaica, Phenix for Havre, Hunter, for Malta and Corfu, City of Boulogne for Boulogne, Transit for Jersey, Lady Hilda for Barbadoes, Intrepid for Demerara, Noris for Jersey, Zephyr for Gibraltar, Marquess of Hastings for Sydney, New South Wales, Marquess of Douro for ditto, Charlotte Wylie for Sierra Leone, and Jemima for Bayonne.

CLEARED OUTWARDS WITH CARGO.

The Tom Bank for Bilbao, Batavier for Rotterdam, St. Petersburg for St. Petersburg, Transit for Jersey, Erasmus for Batavia, Rellast for Calais, Commercial Packet for Rotterdam, Amelia for Sydney, City of Boulogne for Boulogne, and Antwerpen for Antwerp.

CLEARED OUTWARDS IN BALLAST.

The Abeona for St. John's, New Brunswick.

MAILS.

	Arr.	Due		Arr.	Due
Dublin	3	0	Lisbon	0	0
Waterford	1	0	West Indies	0	0
Donaghadee	0	0	Holland	0	0
Guernsey and Jersey	0	0	Buenos Ayres	0	0
France	1	0	Brazil	0	0
Flanders	0	0	Leeward Islands	0	0
Hamburg	0	0	Mexico	0	0

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 5.

SHIPS ARRIVED.

The Blundell from Trinidad, Hackaway from Virginia, Hebe from Odessa, Margaretha Cornelia from Boulogne, Liverpool and Sorio from St. Petersburg, Henrietta from Gottenburg, Providentia and Sirius from Dordt, Pauline from Ostend, Carroll of Carrollton from New York, Sir John Rerrsterd from Hamburg, Shakspeare from New York, Falcon Ribello the Second from Oporto, Juliane Elizabeth from Gottenburg, Hundeislust from Emden, Alida from Groningen, Maria from Ostend, Maria Elizabeth from Rochefort, Isabel from Antigua, Jane from Charente, Queen from Mobile, and Lady Anne from St. John's, Newfoundland.

SHIPS ENTERED FOR LOADING.

The Relrich Wood for Berbice, William Gillies for Bombay, Frero for Dordt and Rotterdam, Ayrshire for Halifax, Nova Scotia, Anna Sophia for Lubec and St. Petersburg, Sultana for Lisbon and Monte Video, Catharine for Miramichi, Cadmus for Mobile, Minerva for Naples, Pensamento Feliz for Oporto, Lochristie, Egidius, and Augusta for Ostend, Brazilian for Rio Janeiro, Anna Dorothea for Rostock, Maria Johanna for Rotterdam and Dordt, and Brenda for Leghorn.

SHIPS CLEARED OUTWARDS.

The Lindistar for St. Petersburg, Emerald and Portland for St. John's, New Brunswick, Hannah Packet for Africa, Tomlinson for Malta, Athens, and Smyrna, Wilson for Demerara, Erin Go Bragh for Montreal, Governor for Jamaica, Isabel for Constantinople, Mary Kings and Elizabeth for New York, Woodstock for St. John's, New Brunswick, Amelia for Dantzic, Anna Sophia for Lubec and St. Petersburg, Magdalena for Hamburg, and Glory for Cronstadt and St. Petersburg.

SHIPS SAILED.

The Britannia steamer for Halifax and Boston, Tweed for Trieste, Ware for Bombay, Barbadian for Jamaica, Elizabeth Mary Ann for Genoa, Atgyra for the Cape of Good Hope, Silksworth for Cronstadt, St. Lawrence for New York, Albion for Demerara, Ariel for St. Petersburg, Mary Ann for Messina, Deolson for Rio Janeiro, Manchester for St. John's, Newfoundland, Eas for Pernambuco, and Albion for Demerara.

LONDON MARKETS—SATURDAY.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

All kinds of town and country killed Meat was in moderate supply this morning, trade was good, and prices were firmly supported. Beef 3s to 4s, Mutton 3s to 4s, Veal 3s 6d to 4s 10d, Lamb 4s 8d to 5s 8d, Pork 3s 6d to 4s 10d per stone of 8lbs. The supplies of Game and Poultry this morning were on a limited scale, the demand was rather better on account of the favourable change in the weather, and prices are in some cases a turn dearer. Partridges 2s to 3s 6d per brace, Grouse 4s to 6s per brace, Geese 5s to 6s 6d each, tame Rabbits 1s to 1s 6d each, Hares 2s to 2s 6d each, wild Rabbits 8s to 12s per dozen, Leverets 2s 6d to 3s 6d each, Ducks 2s to 2s 9d each, Pigeons 4s to 6s per dozen, Chickens 2s to 2s 6d each, Fowls 2s 6d to 3s 6d each. Live Stock for shipping:—Live old Hens 18s per dozen, Geese 4s 6d each, Ducks 18s to 24s per dozen, Guinea Fowls 4s 6d each, Eggs 5s 6d to 6s 6d per 120.

WHITECHAPEL MEAT MARKET.

The supply from the country was very small, and but moderate of town killed meat. The trade was very good, and everything sold at high prices. Prices: Beef 3s 0d to 3s 10d, Mutton 3s 6d to 4s 7d, Pork 3s 4d to 3s 9d, Veal 3s 6d to 5s 4d.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Plants 2d to 1s 0d per dozen, Celery 1s to 1s 6d per bundle, Onions 3s 0d to 4s 6d per sieve, Carrots 3s 0d to 4s 0d per dozen, Broccoli 0d to 1s 3d per bundle, Turnips 0d to 0d per bunch, Oranges 4s 6d to 3s per doz., Lemons 5s to 9s per 100, Apples 1s 0d to 4s 0d per bushel, Cucumbers 6d to 9d per brace, Cabbages 1s to 1s 3d per dozen, Spinach 1s per sieve, Currants 5s 6d per sieve, Peas 2s 6d per sieve, French Beans 5s to 7s per junk, New Potatoes 4s 10d per cwt.

HAY MARKETS.

WHITECHAPEL.—The market has been but moderately supplied during the week. The demand about equal to the supply; prices unaltered. Clover from £4 0s to £6 0s, Meadow Hay £3 10s to £5 0s, Straw £1 15s to £1 18s per load.

PORTMAN MARKET.—New Meadow Hay 60s to 90s, Old ditto 75s to 100s, Useful ditto 60s to 70s, Old Clover 100s to 120s, Wheat Straw 33s to 42s per load.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

REVIEW OF THE COTTON MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 4.

Our Cotton market has undergone very little change during the week, but has been steadily supported throughout the whole period, without evincing any indication to advance or decline. The supply has come freely, but holders have in no instance pressed their stocks on the market, whilst, on the other hand, consumers seem disposed to purchase only for the supply of their immediate wants. The quantities taken by speculators and for export have been on a limited scale.

SALES AND IMPORTS OF COTTON FROM THE 28TH AUGUST TO THE 4TH SEPT., INCLUSIVE.

Sales this week.	Descriptions.	Prices.	Imports this week.	Imports this year.
		d. d.		
170	Sea Island	13½ a 24	1,863	424,060
70	Stained ditto	7 a 11½		
4,300	Bowed Georgia	5 a 6⅝		
5,120	Mobile	5 a 6⅝	7,607	630,271
	Alabama and Tennessee	5 a 5⅞		
7,340	New Orleans	5¼ a 7⅞		
800	Pernambuco & Paraiba	8⅝ a 8⅝	......	28,471
	Aracati and Ceara	8¼ a 8⅝		
260	Bahia and Maceio	8 a 9	......	14,109
420	Maranham	8 a 8⅝	......	12,102
	Sawginned ditto	7⅝ a 7⅝		
10	Demerara, &c.	9¼		264
430	Egyptian	9¼ a 12	......	20,791
	Barbadoes	......		345
250	Peruvian	6 a 8½		
80	Laguayra	6		
40	Common W. India, &c.	7⅝	358	9,603
160	Carthagena	4⅝		
	Smyrna	......		
	Manilla	......		
1,670	Surat	4 a 5	7,190	84,785
20	Madras	4½		1,638
	Bengal	......		
21,000			17,000	1,116,869

Taken on speculation this year	109,300 bags
——— 1839	224,070
——— for export this year	42,830
——— 1839	46,920
Estimated stocks this year	514,827
——— 1839	409,529

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPT. 5.

Our Cotton market to day has passed over without any improvement; the sales being 2,000 bags at the prices of yesterday, of which 1,700 are American, at 5⅛d to 7d; 230 Surats, 4⅛d to 5d; and 80 Egyptian, 10d to 11¾d.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, SEPT. 4.

Since our last notice of the Corn trade the weather has been rather unsettled, but not decidedly prejudicial to the outstanding crops; on the contrary, a good portion has already been secured, and the farmers are at present busily engaged in the fields. The imports were very scanty of all articles. This morning's market was well attended by town and country buyers who purchased rather freely. Of Wheat, the demand was chiefly confined to fresh red Baltic samples, at 9s 6d to 9s 9d, but all other descriptions were held very steadily. Flour, at a slight decline in value, was in good request. Beans and Peas were without alteration, and Barley was nominally cheaper. Oatmeal barely supported our last quotations, and Oats were 1d per 45lbs cheaper.

IRISH PROVISION MARKET, SEPT. 5.

The import of Butter is 10,950 firkins. We have had a brisk market this week, owing perhaps to dealers in the interior having bought sparingly for the few last weeks. The rates are at present very high, and certainly prevent our doing a large business. Our stock in hand is light. We see no prospect of a decline in prices at present, as the London dealers continue paying the highest rates in Ireland. We continue our quotations with a firm market. Beef and Pork are in good demand for ship stores; for the best qualities late rates are supported. Bacon and Lard have met with a great demand, as they are both scarce in the market, and must be quoted in per cent higher than last week. Butter: Belfast, new, 94s to 94s; Ballymoney, 93s to 94s; Banbridge, 92s to 95s; Carlow, new, 96s to 97s; Fin died seconds, 92s; Derry, 94s, Kilkenny, 97s to 99s; Sligo, 93s; Waterford, new, 97s; Lard: bladders, 84s to 86s; firkins, 6is to 63s, per cwt. Bacon, short middles, 50s to 60s per cwt; Pork, prime mess, 78s to 80s per bbl. Beef, new prime mess, 130s to 135s per tierce; Hams, dry, 60s to 65s per cwt.

COLONIAL MARKET, SEPT. 5.

SUGAR.—There continues a good demand for brown and middling descriptions, and the sales amount to 800 hhds B.P., at steady prices, good and fine qualities are rather neglected at present. No sales in Bengal, but 7,000 bags dianritus are reported, chiefly at 64s per cwt. Foreign Sugar.—There has been a fair demand this week, and the sales amount to 250 cases and 300 bris of Brazil at 19s to 27s for low to good brown, and 23s to 24s for low to middling whites. 180 bris of fine Laguayra have been taken for stores. Bonded Refined.—No enquiry for crushed; Treacle still in demand, and 14s 3d paid for a small parcel. There is not a transaction to report in MOLASSES, and prices are without change. COFFEE.—The sales of Plantation comprise 100 casks of Jamaica; the ordinary qualities sold at previous rates, whilst good middling and finer sorts brought an advance of fully 5s per cwt; several lots of fine and extra fine of favourite marks, realised 108s to 180s per cwt. Of foreign there are no sales to report. 900 bags Bengal GINGER sold at 17s, and 1s agree Trinidad COCOA at 49s 6d per cwt. Nothing done in PIMENTO or PEPPER. The sales in RICE consist of 1,500 bags of Bengal, at 14s per cwt in bond. The only sales to notice in RUM are 40 puns of low proof Tortola, at 3s 7d, and a small parcel of Demerara, 31 per cent. over-proof, at 4s 6d per gallon. TEA.—The market has continued quiet throughout the week, and very little business done; prices remain without alteration. The public sales of INDIGO brought a fair attendance of buyers yesterday; they consisted of about 200 chests of Bengal, 86 Oude, 117 Bombay Fig, 35 Madras, 14 Manilla, and 7 serons Caracca. In consequence, however, of the firmness of the importers, and the disinclination on the part of the trade to buy, excepting at very low rates, scarcely anything was done but in Caracca, which all sold, at an average of about 3s 4½d for Cortes, of Bengal, 28 chests sold at 4s 7d to 4s 11d, and one lot fourth, 4 chests of Oude at 3s 5d to 3s 11d, 14 chests Manilla at 3s 6d to 4s 9d, and a few chests Madras at 3s 5d to 4s 10d per lb, 4 chests Bombay Fig have since sold at 2s per lb, upon the whole, what sold realised higher rates than were previously obtainable.—55 chests East India GUM ARABIC sold at 48s to 49s, 29 chests SHELL LAC at 60s to 70s, 19 chests LAC DYE at 9½d to 1s 0d, and a small lot of MUNJEET at 16s.—The transactions in NITRATE OF SODA have been to the extent of 450 tons, to arrive and on the spot, for the former (300 tons) 19s 3d was paid, for the latter (150 tons) 19s was realised; the quotations are raised in consequence.—200 bags SALTPETRE are reported at 29s 6d to 29s.—DYEWOODS: The sales of Logwood are 200 tons Campeachy at £9 10s to £9 12s 6d, and 100 tons St. Domingo and Jamaica at £7 5s to £7 5s; 30 tons Cuba FUSTIC have brought £10; 35 tons LIMA WOOD £14 to £14 5s, a few tons CAMWOOD £22 10s per ton.—TURPENTINE rose a trifle, and at rather improved prices; 1,200 barrels sold by auction brought 11s 9d to 12s 1d for tolerably good quality.—Nothing reported in TAR.—Montreal Pot ASHES continue to be inquired for, and 36s is currently obtained for the new imports. PEARL ASHES are very dull, and the quotation of 30s. is almost nominal.—HIDES.—The sales are limited to 130 dry and brined Valparaiso at 4⅛d, 200 salted Mobile at 3d to 4⅛d, 78 Savanilla at 4¼d, and 600 dry salted Cearia at 6¼d per lb; 920 dry Monte Video Horse at 11s 3d, and 380 salted at 13s 7d each. We have a steady demand for TOBACCO, at former prices; the sales this week reach 150 hogsheads, principally to the trade. BRIMSTONE continues saleable in small parcels to the trade; the business of the week will be about 100 tons only. There has been an improved demand for SUMAC of all descriptions, and several parcels of Sicily sold from 12s 6d to 13s 6d, and of Verona at 7s per cwt. ANGOLA and CREAM OF TARTAR continue in fair demand. ANNATTO is generally held for rather more money. Persian BERRIES are in moderate request. There has been more business done in BLADDER and BONES, but as yet without alteration in prices. In QUERCITRON BARK the sales are 40 casks, at 12s 6d for New York, and 14s to 11s for Philadelphia. A further small improvement may be noticed in the prices of the common sorts of OLIVE OIL, and with a good inquiry during the week, the sales have amounted to about 60 tuns, of which the greater part has been Spanish. A further import of SEAL OIL (mostly coloured) having been received by two vessels from Newfoundland, about 80 tuns of different sorts have been sold at £31 10s to £31 10s for pale, £28 to £29 for straw, and £26 for brown; a parcel of Cod, to arrive, has also been taken at £27 10s per ton. SEAD OILS are less inquired for, but prices remain steady. The transactions in PALM OIL have been extensive, both on the spot and to arrive, at £37 10s to £38 per ton. OIL of TURPENTINE is in limited request at the quotation. There has not been much business doing in BAIL HEMP and FLAX, but Jute has been much inquired for, and about 1,400 bales sold at £13 to £13 10s per ton; and holders now generally demand £14 per ton. TALLOW has been in better request, at 49s 6d for Odessa, and 50s 6d to 51s for Petersburgh yellow candle. A fair business has been done in WHEAT and FLOUR during the week at a reduction of 3d to 6d per 70lbs on the former, and 1s to 2s per barrel on the latter. OATS have also given way 1d per 45lbs. The duty on Wheat is now down to 2s 8d per quarter, at which rate all under bond will be taken I.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, SEPT. 4.

The fresh supplies of Wheat since Friday last have been very small; a good demand existed for New Wheat to-day, at prices varying according to quality. Barley was neglected. Oats and Shelling were dull, and the turn lower. Beans, Peas, and other articles remain as previously reported. Wheat: Essex and Kent, red, new, 66s to 70s, extra 70s; Norfolk and Suffolk, 64s to 67s, extra 66s; Boston and Wisbeach, 60s to 66s, extra 66s; Yorkshire, 58s to 64s, extra 66s; White, English, 68s to 70s, extra 71s, Foreign, red, 61s to 68s, white, 70s; Old Wheat, 64s to 68s, extra 70s per quarter of 60lbs to the bushel. Barley: Norfolk and Suffolk, new, —s to —s, extra —s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, —s to —s, extra —s; Grinding, 33s to 34s per imperial quarter. Beans: New, 44s to 46s, extra —s; Old, 44s to 46s, extra 50s per quarter, 63lbs to the bushel. Oats, Potato and Poland, new old, 30s to 34s per quarter, Mealing, English, per stone, 16d to 17d, Foreign, 14d to 15d. Shelling, per load of 24lbs, [illegible]. Malt, per load of six bushels, 44s to 46s. Peas, white, 40s to 42s. Rapeseed English, new, £30 to £30; Foreign, £26 to £30 per last imperial. Arrivals Reported: Wheat, 4,725; Oats, 700; Barley, 7; Shelling, 241, Beans, 1,119, Peas, 331; Flour, 126.

COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE AND HUMORIST FOR SEPTEMBER.—Edited by Theodore Hook Esq.—This is a brilliant number of a first rate periodical. The celebrated Thomas Hood has two contributions sparkling with wit, tickling with cynicism, and slashing with the sword of satire; they are entitled "War with China," and (No. 2) "Rhimes for the Times, and Reason for the Season." "Talk about Talking" is a paper worthy of Steele or Addison, and is most refreshingly sprinkled with the waters of the Heliconian spring. "Foreign Sporting," by Nimrod, is exceedingly amusing in its way. Mrs Gore has commenced a series of "Sketches of Modern Character—the Lady Patroness," which is distinguished by acumen, penetration, and knowledge of the world. "Charles Chesterfield," by Mrs. Trollope; "Peter Priggins;" and "Fathers and sons," by the editor, are continued, with the usual power of graphic description of character and humorous detail of incident.—*Bath Herald.*

From Henry Cowper, Esq., of Tewen-waters, Herts, to Messrs. S. and B. Solomons, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, and 26, King William street, Bank of England.—"Gentlemen, Having been deaf for many years, I was induced from recommendation to try your invisible Voice Conductors, and I have great pleasure in telling you that they enable me to hear persons in company and at a place of worship most distinctly; and in consequence of the great advantage which I have derived, I have recommended many persons to you, and their reports similar to mine—most favourable. The Spectacles and Hand glass which you have sent me are very excellent, and suit my sight precisely, and surpass any thing of the kind I have ever tried, the transparency of which is so brilliant, that, although I have passed my 80th year the 2nd of May last, yet they enable me to read, &c., by candle-light with the greatest ease and comfort to myself.—Gentlemen, I return you my best thanks, and remain your most obedient servant, HENRY COWPER.—23d of June, 1839."—The Messrs. Solomons state that there are numerous persons in London, and the country, as well as in Ireland, who have endeavoured to imitate their inventions, the materials being a secret to themselves, and the various mode of their application to the ear and eye not being known to them, their spurious imitations have therefore been found to be useless. The Messrs. S have no connection whatever with persons of the same name.

BIRTHS.

On the 3d instant, at the Rectory, West Tytherly, the Lady Catherine Barrington, of a son.

On the 30th of August, at Haarlem, the lady of John Waterloo Wilson, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst., at Willesden church, by the Rev. J. R. Marsden, rector of Tooting, Richard Marsden Bevan, Esq., of Furnival's-inn, to Caroline, second daughter of W. H. Smith, Esq., of the Strand, and Kilburn-house, Middlesex.

On the 2d instant, at Whitchurch, near Tavistock, Captain Pipon, 68th Light Infantry, to Elizabeth Anna, only daughter of J. Collier, Esq., M.P. for Plymouth.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, on Saturday, the 5th instant, James Ogueau, Esq., of Kilburn Priory, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Stubbs, Esq., of Maddox-street, and grand-daughter of the late James Walsh, Esq., of Taunton, Somerset.

On the 5th instant, at the Unitarian Chapel, New Gravel Pit, Hackney, by the Rev. Thomas Madge, William Weavey, jun., Esq., of Hanger's green, Tottenham, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Heywood Alsop, Esq., of Leek, Staffordshire.

DIED.

On the 4th instant, Philemon Hayle Williams, in the 83d year of his age.

On Friday, the 4th instant, after a long and severe suffering, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. R. West, hop factor, Borough, deeply regretted by all who knew her, aged 48.

On the 4th instant, at Brixton, Mr. William Rudbier, of Duke-street, Southwark, aged 61 years.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, THIS DAY.

Morn. 23 min. after 10. | Afternoon, 4 min. after 11.

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HARVEY'S BARK PILLS with SARSAPARILLA, for Strengthening the Constitution and Purifying the Blood.—These Pills are obtained solely from Peruvian Bark and Sarsaparilla, so prepared as to contain all the properties of each of these valuable Medicines; and by a judicious combination, so greatly are their virtues increased that these Pills are decidedly preferable to any other preparation. For Debility, Indigestion, Head-ache, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Depression of the Spirits, &c., they will be found a permanent cure; and in all Eruptions of the Skin they are highly beneficial.—Prepared and sold by G. Cutts, Norwich; sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons, London; and retail by most medicine vendors in the kingdom. In Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

BY the QUEEN'S PATENT.—Dr. SIBLY'S RE-ANIMATING SOLAR TINCTURE.—The warm and renovating qualities of this Tincture render it the best medicine for Debility, Consumptions, Nervous and Rheumatic Complaints, Spasms, Indigestion, Lowness of Spirits, and all those distressing affections which harass the weak, sedentary, and delicate. During a period of forty years, in which it has been in the most extensive use, it has never once been known to fail in its effects. It is pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, revives the spirits, and strengthens the whole frame.—Prepared and sold by Mr. J. R. Saffell, No. 24, Newington-crescent, Kennington-road, in bottles at 4s., 7s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. each. Wholesale agents Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon street, London, and sold retail by all respectable medicine vendors throughout the kingdom. Also Dr. Sibly's Lunar Tincture, for complaints incident to the female sex, in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each; which may be had as above.

DEBILITY, NERVOUS IRRITATION, &c.— MEDICAL ADMONITORS.—The following Works are intended to instruct those interested in these subjects on points of importance to health or ease of mind.—1. THE ... of LIFE affords a comprehensive physiological history of the progress of morbid sensibility, self-abuse, and intemperance, exhibiting their fearful consequences, with the various forms of nervous irritation and mental anguish.—2. ... is written for the sensitive female, who, with ... shrinks at the idea of revealing her sufferings, may find in its pages a confidential and cautious adviser. It is especially calculated for timid and delicate wives whose maternal hopes have been deferred.—3. The ... is intended for the perusal of those who are suffering from an insidious complaint, so frequently resulting from indiscretion, and producing serious disturbance in the system.—Testimonials:—"These books can be safely recommended as well for the moral truths they contain as for the extensive and successful results of the author's experience."—London Morning Journal. "The precepts contained in this work are interesting and useful."—Edinburgh paper. "This work is calculated properly called an analysis of some female complaints; it is written in a very peculiar style of moral admonition."—Dublin Morning Journal.—The above may be had of Sherwood and Co., Paternoster-row, London; ... 50, ...; Cowie, ... street, Strand; Churchill, 16, Princes-street, Soho; and of all booksellers. Price 3s. each.—Messrs. Goss, M.R.C.S., Surgeons, may be consulted every day at their house; and patients in the remotest parts of the country can be treated successfully on ... minutely describing their case, and inclosing a remittance for advice and medicine, which can be forwarded to any part of the world. Residence ... 7, Lancaster-place, Strand, London.

THE CURE EFFECTED, or the MONEY CHARGED RETURNED.—Messrs LANGTON and CO., Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, No. 16, Holywell-street, Fleet-street, may be consulted from Eight o'clock in the morning until Ten at night, on every stage and symptom of Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleets, secondary Eruptions, Seminal Weakness, and stricture of the Urethra, &c. The treatment they adopt is the result of twenty-five years' extensive and successful practice in London. The most inveterate cases of Syphilis cured in eight or nine days, and those of ... in two or three, by a mild vegetable remedy, unaided by the dangerous, and ... use of mercury. The cure effected without confinement or hindrance from business.—Letters (post paid) enclosing a remittance for medicine will be answered by return; and country patients corresponded with until recovered.

CAUTION.—MECHI'S DRESSING-CASES, &c.—The extraordinary success of MECHI'S new Patterns in PORTABLE DRESSING-CASES, and the facility of obtaining a copy of them when exposed in his window, has induced several unprincipled persons to make a miserable imitation of them, advertising them at prices somewhat cheaper than his, but with instruments, razors, &c., perfectly unfit for use. To prevent disappointment, the public are requested not to purchase as Mechi's any article that has not his name and address, No. 4, Leadenhall-street, distinctly marked, not only on the case, but on each separate article. Mechi warrants everything he sells, and will either exchange or return the money for any article not approved. Let the public apply the same test to those houses who advertise dressing-cases complete at 15s. 6d., and they will speedily find them wanting. Mechi manufactures on his own premises, No. 4, Leadenhall-street, a splendid variety of portable desks, in leather and wood, dressing-cases, work boxes, envelope-cases, tea-caddies, bagatelle tables, ... backgammon boards, ivory chessmen, chess boards, tea trays, table cutlery, dessert sets, &c. Mechi's celebrated Strops and Paste are sold by most perfumers, cutlers, &c. throughout the kingdom. Principal agents—Lounge, Leeds; Stears, Leeds; Stephens, Hull; Moore and Son, Oxford; Jolley and Son, Bath; Brunton and Williams, Merchant's-quay, Dublin; Theodore Hopff, Hamburg; Bates, Dover; Evans, Chatham; Howes, Bazaar, Exeter, &c.

THE NEW PATENT SOLAR TABLE LAMPS, for burning common oil, at 1s. 6d. per gallon.—J. EVANS respectfully acquaints the nobility and gentry that in consequence of the high price of sperm oil, he has introduced a new lamp, which produces a light equal to gas. The burners can be fitted to all pillars if required, by sending the column to the manufactory, 44, King William-street, London bridge; or 11, Ludgate-hill. Proposals for the same sent to all parts of town or country.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED, WITHOUT SPRINGS, CLASPS, OR WIRES. LOOSE TEETH FASTENED, AND FILLING DECAYED TEETH WITH MINERAL MARMORATUM.

Monsieur LE DRAY, surgeon-dentist, 41, St. Neeman ..., Oxford-street, continues ... to supply ... teeth ... and ... MINERAL MARMORATUM, ... restores the ... to ... extracting ... He also fastens loose teeth, whether arising from neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums. His CORROSIVE ... of NATURAL TEETH of surpassing beauty fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the following Paris Charges:—

A single Artificial Tooth	£1 0 0
A set	...
A complete set	...

A complete set of Natural Teeth, beautifully mounted in artificial gums of fine gold, the same as charged in guineas ... 15 15 0

An entire set of his beautiful Mineral Teeth, highly finished.

In the first style, the same as charged in pounds ...

Attended on the most approved principles, and ... at ... Attendance and ... At home from ten till six.—N.B. No. 8, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

BREWSTER'S EXTRACT of LILIES, for improving and beautifying the complexion. The Extract of Lilies has been made by W. Brewster for a lady of distinction for several years from the receipt of the family physician, and now by permission offered to the public, acting as a thorough cleanser of the skin, eradicating freckles, pimples, spots, sunburn, redness and all cutaneous eruptions, allaying inflammation, and rendering the skin pleasingly clear and healthy.—Sold in bottles, at 2s 6d and 5s. 6d., by Brewster, Perfumer to the Royal Family, 48, New Bond-street.

EAU de COLOGNE at 2s. per bottle, or 12s. per case.—HEINRICH BREIDENBACH, a native of Cologne, after trying a series of experiments for the last six years to produce Eau de Cologne in this country, has infinite pleasure in announcing to the public his complete success in bringing the same to as great a degree of perfection as the finest imported from his native city. He can confidently assert that his British Eau de Cologne cannot be surpassed in strength, durability, perfume, or medicinal properties. Every connoisseur of the article is urgently solicited to put it to the test, knowing that one trial will substantiate his merits, and class it as a production of great public import. A saving of 100 per cent. is effected, and pure Eau de Cologne obtained, though there are thousands daily using the articles, but few are in possession of the genuine. Therefore it is only consistent to give Breidenbach's British Eau de Cologne at 2s. a trial. Samples gratis at the wholesale and retail depôt, 88, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, and 46, Gerard Street, Soho. Any quantity will be forwarded, without extra expense, within twenty miles.

WANT PLACES.—All Letters pre-paid.

UNE FEMME de CHAMBRE, SUISSE, parlant Allemand, Anglais, Français, et Italien, desire se placer dans une famille soit pour voyager, ou pour rester en Angleterre; elle préfère partir sur le Continent, elle est très bien recommandée. Elle connait son service, et l'on trouvera en elle une personne qui desire se rendre utile.—Adressez G. B., care of Mr. Payne, 300, Regent-street.

AS GARDENER.—JAMES BARNES, Gardener to the Right Honourable Sir H. Jenner, Chislehurst, Kent, with whom he has lived five years, is now at liberty to engage with any nobleman or gentleman who may be in want of a practical man in the above capacity. Aged thirty-five, married, but no family.—Satisfactory information to be obtained respecting character and ability by applying to the above gentleman.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Tunbridge-wells.—Valuable Freehold Estate, with a capital Brick and Stone-built Mansion, in a forward state of completion, Offices, Gardens, and Park-like Lands, with Two Small Farms, containing together about 180 Acres.—By Mr. HOGGART, at the Sussex Hotel, Tunbridge-wells, on Wednesday next, September 9, instead of August 25, as before advertised, in Three Lots.

Lot 1. **A Highly-improvable and Valuable PROPERTY,** known as RUTHFIELDS, delightfully situate within two miles of Tunbridge-wells, with a capital brick and stone built Mansion, in a forward state of completion, erected in the most substantial manner, placed upon a fine dry spot, surrounded by the beautiful scenery so well known to the visitors at the Wells, approached by an Entrance Lodge through a long drive of plantations, and adapted for the Residence of a Family of Distinction. It contains suites of rooms intended for drawing room, music room, library, eating room, and saloon of fine dimensions and lofty, numerous lofty bedrooms and dressing rooms, servants' rooms, and offices. The detached offices, which are completed, include stabling for four carriages, stabling for six horses, farm yard, and out buildings; a most productive garden, the walls clothed with fruit trees, greenhouse and granary, with several enclosures of park-like lands, containing together about 40 acres. The South Eastern Railway passing through the town of Tonbridge, will bring this estate within two hours' ride of London. Lot 2. Mitchell Farm-house and Buildings, together with sundry pieces of arable, hop, and pasture-land, containing about 61 acres. Lot 3. Wagborn Hale Farm, adjoining to the estate of Lord Abergavenny, with farm-houses and buildings, and sundry pieces of land, containing about 41 acres, including several cottages, in the occupation of Mr. Chantler.—May be viewed, and particulars had at the Sussex and Kentish Hotels, Tunbridge-wells, Rose and Crown, Tonbridge; Castle, Rochester; of W. Paterson, Esq., Lincoln's-inn-fields; at the Auction Mart, and of Mr. Hoggart, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

A Complete Freehold Residence, with Pleasure Grounds, Gardens, and Rich Meadows, within Six Miles of all parts of London, west of Acton.—By Mr. HOGGART, at the Auction Mart, on Friday, Sept. 11, at Twelve, by direction of the Assignees of Messrs. Gye and Hughes.

A VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, comprising an elegant and most substantial brick-built residence, the elevation in the style of an Italian villa, erected by an eminent architect and the works completed by a first rate builder, at a cost of three thousand pounds, ... high north ... with ... and ... by ..., two elegantly finished drawing rooms, the extensive dimensions, ... The views from the back part extend over the plantations and grounds of Old ... and the interior into rich vale. The attached and detached offices are of every description, and the cellarage most complete with ... double coach-house, stabling for five horses, lofts, ... &c., most amply supplied with water from the ... and also a well of the spring water. The gardens are productive, stocked with various fruits, and the walls clothed with choice trees, greenhouse and granary, together with two rich paddocks of fine meadow land, containing altogether about 12 acres. The furniture, which is modern and perfectly adapted to the residence, may be taken at a fair valuation. May be viewed by cards only, and particulars had of H. Alsager, official assignee, Birchin-lane; Messrs. Hardwick and Davidson, solicitors, Cateaton-street; Messrs. Allen and Son, solicitors, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; at the Red-lion Inn, Brentford; at the Auction Mart, and of Mr. Hoggart, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

Valuable Old Rock Policy for £2,000 on a Life of 62.—By Mr. HOGGART, at the Auction Mart, on Friday, Sept. 11, at Twelve, by direction of the Assignees of Messrs. Gye and Hughes.

A Valuable old POLICY for £2,000 in the ROCK LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, effected in 1806 on the life of a gentleman now in the sixty-second year of his age, annual premium £63 12s. 6d. The accumulated bonus on this policy amounts to £580, and a further large addition is now about to be declared.—Particulars may be had of Messrs. Hardwick and Davidson, solicitors, Cateaton-street; Messrs. Allen and Son, solicitors, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; Mr. Alsager, official assignee, Birchin-lane; at the Auction Mart; and of Mr. Hoggart, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

Stonebridge-house, Tottenham.—Elegant Household Furniture, Rosewood Cabinet, Piano forte, Billiard Table, handsome Bay Mare, Shetland Pony, Four-wheel Chaise, nearly new Stanhope, two Milch Cows, &c.—By Mr. HOGGART, on the Premises, on Thursday, September 10, at Twelve, by direction of the proprietor.

THE excellent FURNITURE; comprising mahogany four-post and tent bedsteads and hangings, capital feather beds and bedding, mahogany winged and other wardrobes, chests of drawers, dressing glasses, and the usual bed chamber articles, an elegant drawing room suite in rosewood, and drab flowered silk damask, pier, ... mahogany dining tables, sideboard, chairs and sofas, portable billiard table by Thurston, six-octave cabinet piano-forte, by Collard, in a beautiful rosewood case; a Dennet nearly new, Stanhope, built by Hooker, four-wheel pony chaise, pony and harness, a bay mare, seven years old, two excellent milch cows, a fine young pointer, dairy utensils, garden implements, kitchen requisites, and numerous items.—May be viewed the day previous, and morning of sale. Catalogues had on the premises; at the Angel, Edmonton; and of Mr. Hoggart, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

Leasehold Ground Rents, arising out of several excellent Dwelling-houses in York-street and Great Quebec-street, Marylebone, and Three Leasehold Dwelling-houses in York-street, Great Quebec-street, and John-street, Fitzroy-square.—By Mr. HOGGART, at the Auction Mart, on Friday, October 2, at Twelve, in Ten Lots.

Lots 1 to 7 **WILL comprise SEVEN LEASEHOLD GROUND RENTS,** producing together £91 per annum, amply secured upon leasehold dwelling-houses, situate in York-street, and Great Quebec-street, Marylebone, held for long unexpired terms, at an original ground rent of 1s per annum for each house, and of the estimated value in band of £4 10s per annum.—Lot 8. An excellent Leasehold Dwelling-house, with double front shop, situated No 17, Great Quebec-street, Marylebone, held for a term of ninety-nine years, from 1792, at a ground rent of 1s per annum, and sub-let on lease at a very low rental of £30 per annum.—Lot 9. A Leasehold Dwelling-house, situate No. 16, Great Quebec-street, and ... held for the same term, at a ground rent of 1s per annum, and underlet on lease at a very low rental of £34 per annum.—Lot 10. A Leasehold Dwelling-house, situate No. 46, John-street, Fitzroy-square, held for a term of ninety-nine years from 1775, at a ground rent of 5s per annum, and underlet at a rental of £42 per annum.—May be viewed by leave of the tenants, and particulars had of M. Allen, Esq., solicitor, Lincoln's-inn-fields; at the Auction Mart; and of Mr. Hoggart, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

Park-square, Regent's Park. Capital Furniture and Effects, part manufactured by Gillows.

MESSRS. FOSTER and SON are directed to SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises, 17, Park-square, Regent's Park, THIS DAY, September 7, at One precisely, all the elegant and excellent FURNITURE, silk curtains in ... drawing rooms, for three windows, ten carved rosewood chairs, fauteuils, loo, card, and occasional tables; rosewood console and commodes, eight-light glass chandelier, pictures, a case of very rare and beautiful birds, mahogany French bedsteads, wardrobes, dressing stands, tables and glasses, ... patent dining tables, side tables, mahogany chairs, dinner and dessert services, kitchen requisites, and effects; in very good condition, the property of a gentleman whose term has expired to the premises.—May be viewed. Catalogues had of Messrs. Foster, 14, Greek-street, and 54, Pall-mall.

Votes for Kent. Land-tax redeemed.

MR. POOLE will SELL by AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, TO-MORROW, September 8, at twelve, without reserve, in two Lots, eligible FREEHOLD INVESTMENTS, being 34, Hawley-square, Margate, and Northwood Cottage, containing 15 rooms, most delightfully situate one mile from Ramsgate and Broadstairs, and three from Margate. Both in thorough repair.—Particulars may be had at Margate and Ramsgate; at the Auction Mart; and of the auctioneer's offices, 26, Bridge-street, Westminster.

Salvage Leather damaged by Fire at Messrs. Husband's.

TOPLIS and SON will SELL by AUCTION, on the Rails, No. 144, Long-lane, Bermondsey, TO-MORROW, September 8, at Twelve, by order of the Directors of the Sun Fire Office, the salvage LEATHER and LASTINGS, comprising ... tons of curried leather, ... bundles of ... sheep skins, ... dozen of ... calf skins, ... and ... &c.—May be viewed the day preceding and morning of sale, and catalogues had on the ruins; and of Toplis and Son, No. 16, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Second portion of important Freehold Property, Bermondsey, Surrey.—By MATTHEY and SON, at Garraway's, on Wednesday, September 9, at Twelve.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS, BUILDING GROUND, &c., situate in Jamaica Level and Blue Anchor-road, Bermondsey, having a frontage next the turnpike road of about 2,000 feet. The property consists of rich nursery ground, orchards, market garden ground, good dwelling-houses, with large gardens, manufactories, numerous cottages, the Blue Anchor public-house, and other property. The greater part is let on building leases, at very low ground rents, which are last expiring, and renders the property particularly desirable for the investment of capital.—May be viewed twelve days prior to the sale, with leave of the respective tenants, when descriptive particulars may be had at the Queen Charlotte and Blue Anchor, in the estate; of Messrs. Gaunter and Francis, solicitors, Lambeth; of Mr. Mackain, solicitor, Hertford; of Mr. Blackmore, architect, 10, Tooley-street; at Garraway's; and of Matthey and Son, 191, Tooley-street.

North Riding of Yorkshire.—Valuable Freehold Estate.—By Mr. HANDS, at the George Inn, Coney-street, in York, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at Three in the afternoon, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, of which due notice will be given, subject to such conditions as will be then produced.

A Very Valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, situate in the township of Carlton, within the parish of Husthwaite, in the North Riding of the said county, and comprising about three-fourths of the said township. It consists of 511 acres of ... excellent and productive arable, ... clover, wheat, and grass land, including 25 acres in the township of Carlton ..., immediately adjoining, and 80 acres of thriving plantations of oak, larch, and other forest trees, most of them from 25 to 30 years' growth. The remainder consists of old oak and ash. The tenants are most respectable, and the farm-houses large and in complete repair, many of the farm buildings being entirely new. The tithes have been commuted and apportioned, and the land-tax is redeemed. The estate is well stocked with game, and surrounded by preserves. Carlton is bounded by the River Swale on the west, and the turnpike road from Boroughbridge to Northallerton on the east, four miles from Thirsk and six from Ripon, and in the vicinity of excellent markets. Part of the purchase money may remain on security of the estate if required.—Mr. Joseph Slater, of Carlton, will show the estate, a plan thereof, and any further information, may be obtained by applying to the auctioneer, to John Hanby, Esq., solicitor, Easingwold; or at the offices of Mr. T. Swarbrick, solicitor, in Thirsk.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Leicestershire.—Two Small Lots of Land, Freehold and Tithe-free, belonging to her Majesty, eligibly situate, at Stanton-under Bardon, containing about 16 acres.

MESSRS. DRIVER are honoured with instructions from the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works, and Buildings, and under the authority of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, to OFFER to AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, TO-MORROW, Sept. 8, in two lots, TWO FREEHOLD PARCELS of LAND, tithe-free, exonerated from land tax, belonging to her Majesty, eligibly situate at Stanton-under Bardon, in the county of Leicester, only one mile from Thornton, on the turnpike road, between Leicester and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, comprising above 16 acres of productive arable land, now in the occupation of Mr. Francis Rue, but possession may be had on completion of the purchase, on the 11th of October next.—Particulars may be had at the Three Crowns, Leicester; Queen's Head, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Bull's Head, Loughborough; at the office of Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works, and Buildings, Whitehall; of Messrs. Pemberton, Crawley, and Gardiner, solicitors to the Board, Whitehall-place; at the Auction Mart; and of Messrs. Driver, surveyors and land agents, 8, Richmond-terrace, Parliament-street.

Acton, Middlesex.—Two Freehold Residences, and 100 Acres of Land, well appropriated for Villa Residences.

MESSRS. DRIVER are instructed by the Directors of the Great Western Railway Company to OFFER to AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, TO-MORROW, Sept. 8, at Twelve, in Four Lots, a very desirable FREEHOLD ESTATE, exonerated from the land-tax, most conveniently situate at Acton, about six miles from London, having the advantage of railway communication at Ealing, comprising a very capital Villa Residence, adapted for a family of the first respectability, formerly belonging to Sir ... and now in the occupation of John White, Esq., containing good dining and drawing rooms, breakfast parlour and study, ... best bed rooms, dressing rooms, ... servants' bed rooms, and complete domestic offices, ... well arranged, ... stable yard, ... conservatory, ... out buildings; together with ... field, ... Also a ... called Frith's Place, at East Acton ... with ... rooms, ... library, and ... domestic offices, ... gardens, ... and various outbuildings, ... of land. ... Particulars may be had of Messrs. ... Great Western Railway ..., at the Auction Mart; and of Messrs. Driver, surveyors and land agents, 8, Richmond-terrace, Parliament-street.

Sherford, Bath.—Crown Lands, Freehold and Tithe-free, comprising a ... and sundry Building Sites in the market town of Bath ... Railway Station ...

MESSRS. DRIVER are honoured with instructions from the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works, and Buildings, under the authority of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, to OFFER for PUBLIC COMPETITION, at the ... Hotel, ... on ... at ... in ... Lots, sundry valuable FREEHOLD ESTATES, tithe free, belonging to her Majesty, comprising ... the ... of ... and ... situate ... to ... from ... to Camden ... Particulars may be had at ... the Crown ...; ... at the Auction Mart ...; at the office of Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works and Buildings, Whitehall, of Messrs. Pemberton, Crawley, and Gardiner, ... and of Messrs. Driver, surveyors and land agents, 8, Richmond-terrace, Parliament-street.

Scotland, ...—Freehold Residence and Estates of about 1,300 acres ... in the ... of ... the ... of ...

MESSRS. DRIVER are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the ... Hotel, ... on ... in Lots, a very desirable FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, called ... with appropriate offices, suitable for any family of great respectability, ... delightfully situate in ... and ... Also another Freehold estate, about 5 miles from the ... called the ... containing 14 acres ... a ... Railway ... Particulars may be ... printed specifications, with plans annexed, to be had at ... Arms, ... the Angel Hotel, ... of Messrs. Driver, surveyors and land agents, 8, Richmond-terrace, Parliament-street.

Yorkshire.—The Manor or Lordship of Catherick, on the ..., the Tees, with West Park Farm, and other Lands, ... Acres tithe free, and valuable right of common and sporting over ... acres of moors.

MESSRS. DRIVER are honoured with instructions to OFFER to PUBLIC COMPETITION, at the ... Hotel, Liverpool, on Wednesday, ... at Twelve ..., a remarkably desirable and improvable FREEHOLD ESTATE, free ... comprising the manor or lordship of Catherick, with a capital farm called West Park Farm, containing about ... acres of productive arable, meadow, and pasture land, with good farm house and ... in the occupation of Mr. ... together with sundry other parcels of land, containing ... acres, in the occupation of Messrs. Lambert ... and ... acres of wood lands and plantations in hand, the whole forming a very desirable property for investment. The estate is situate in the parish of ... North Riding of Yorkshire, ... of Catterick Bridge, ... miles from Richmond ... Particulars may be had at the ... Hotel, Liverpool; the ... at Catterick Bridge; King's Arms, Richmond; ... at ..., and of Messrs. Driver, surveyors and land agents, 8, Richmond-terrace, Parliament-street, London.

Desirable Residence, surrounded by about ... Acres of ... Land, ... from ... and only one hour's journey from London.

MESSRS. DANIEL SMITH and SON will SELL by AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, on Friday, Sept. ..., at ... in ... Lots (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract), by direction of the Executors of the late ..., deceased, a commodious and ... detached COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with coach-house, stabling ... garden ... orchard ... meadow land ... Particulars may be had on the premises, at the ..., and at Messrs. Smith's offices, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, and Windsor.

The Holden House Estate, at ..., Kent, ... miles ... from ...

MESSRS. DANIEL SMITH and SON will SELL by AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, on Friday, Sept. ..., at ... a ... FREEHOLD ESTATE, ... Particulars may be had ... at the Auction Mart; and at Messrs. Smith's offices, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, and Windsor.

Berkshire.—Freehold ... between Reading and ... Farm, ... Station of the Great Western Railway ... Windsor, Wokingham, Henley, and Reading.

MESSRS. DANIEL SMITH and SON are instructed by the ... of the ... Mathews, Esq., to OFFER for SALE, at the Auction Mart, ... a ... FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, comprising ... Family House, placed on a ... gardens, ... stables, ... lawn ... a variety of ... and shrubs, ... and several enclosures of excellent meadow and arable, interspersed with ornamental timber, ... a ring fence ... the road. ... May be had on the premises ... Auction Mart, of John Jenkins, Esq., solicitor, ... of Thomas Warry, Esq., 7, New Inn, ... of R. H. Bettsworth, Esq., 5, New Inn, Strand, and at Messrs. Smith's offices, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, and Windsor.

Valuable Freehold Estate adjoining Thatcham, and near the Great Western ... Newbury, Berks, one of the ...

MESSRS. DANIEL SMITH and SON will SELL by AUCTION, by direction of the Executors of ... Lincoln, ... at the Pelican Inn, in Newbury, on ... October 8, at Three, in Lots, the following ... and ... Freehold, partly Tithe free, the whole ... of ... SNELSMORE FARM, in the ... of ... two miles and a half only from Newbury, upon the ... to ... remarkably ... and ... in perfect repair, ... Also Two Parcels ... at ... Particulars ... at the ... Newbury ... and at Messrs. Smith's offices in Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, and Windsor.

Desirable and delightfully situated Residence, and valuable discovered Lands, eligible for Investments, at Binfield, between Windsor, Maidenhead, and Reading, only Four Miles from the Great Western Railway Station at Twyford.

MESSRS. DANIEL SMITH and SON will OFFER for SALE by AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, on Tuesday, October 20, at Twelve, in Lots (unless an acceptable offer is made previously by Private Contract), a modern and delightfully situated FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, on a moderate scale, on an elevated spot near Binfield Church, embracing a fine extent of surrounding rich and picturesque scenery, with well-dressed grounds, gardens, good stabling, paddocks, &c.; also a Cottage Residence on the skirts of the grounds, particularly convenient for a branch of the family wishing to live near. Two other Cottages, and upwards of about 40 acres of capital and desirably situated meadow, pasture, and arable land, within a short distance, and adjoining ... Particulars may be had ... at ..., of Lord Braybrooke; H. H. Elliot Forest, Stevenson and Hurrell, Esqrs., and others, ... about 17 acres are sold under the Dean and Chapter of Windsor; the remainder all freehold and exonerated of land-tax.—Descriptive particulars, with plans, may be had in due time, at the ... Binfield, Reading, Maidenhead; at the Auction Mart, of Thomas Warry, Esq., 7, New Inn; and at Messrs. Smith's offices, in Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, and Windsor.

The late Provost of Eton's capital Freehold Residence, with ... ate Gardens, in the immediate Environs of Eton, and within ... of the ... Bridge-road.

MESSRS. DANIEL SMITH and SON respectfully apprise the public that they have been commissioned by the executors of the late Rev. Dr. Goodall, to SELL by AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at Twelve in ... lots, ... (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract), his late handsome and commodious RESIDENCE, now in the occupation of the Rev. F. Hodgson, Provost, with corresponding offices, front and back lawns, and luxuriant gardens, chiefly enclosed by lofty fruit walls, and embellished with a handsome hothouse intersected by broad gravelled walks, perfectly secluded and shaded by ornamental timber and rich masses of shrubs. The estate is held for a long term from the ... Provost and College, and, excepting the cottage ... years, ... and ... it is ... for a ... Particulars may be had ... at Mr. Williams' printing-office, Eton, of Mr. ..., solicitor, ... at the Auction Mart, and of Messrs. Smith's offices in Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, and Windsor.

Stock of Cabinet Furniture of the late Mr. ..., of St. Paul's Churchyard.

MESSRS. WINSTANLEY have received directions from the Executors to SELL by AUCTION, on the premises, No. 76, St. Paul's Churchyard, on Thursday, September 17, and following day, ... the ... STOCK of FURNITURE, ... as regards both wood and workmanship, of a very superior ... comprising ... and ... tables, ... chairs, ... sofas, ... and other ... for the drawing rooms, ... wardrobes, ... washing stands, ... dressing tables, ... and ... chests of drawers, ... a ... quantity of ... —To be viewed from Monday, the 14th, until the sale, when catalogues may be had on the premises, and of Messrs. Winstanley, Paternoster-row.

Printed and published at the Office, at No. 332, Strand, in the City of Westminster, by THOMAS NICHOLSON, of No. 11, Wilmington-street, Pentonville, in the county of Middlesex, on Monday, September 7, 1840.